L P Fisher

L. P. FISHER'S ADVERTISING AGENCY, No. 21 Merchants' Ex., San Francisco, Cal.

The Yolo Democrat.

VOL. XIV. WOODLAND, YOLO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1880. NO. 5.

The Yolo Democrat

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Editor and Proprietor.

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MR. J. H. BATES, Newspaper Advertising Agent, 41 Park Row (Times Building), New York, is authorized to contract for advertisements in the DEMOCRAT, Daily and Weekly, at our best rates.

New Railway Time Table.

TRAINS LEAVE WOODLAND:

FOR	A.M.	P.M.
Sacramento and San Francisco	7:20	3:40
Willows	8:55	1:50
Knights Landing		8:35

TRAINS ARRIVE AT WOODLAND.

FROM	A.M.	P.M.
Willows	7:15	
Knights Landing	7:20	
Sacramento	8:55	
Sacramento and San Francisco		1:50
Sacramento and San Francisco		8:40

ON SUNDAY.

A train will leave Woodland at 7:20 A.M., connecting at Davisville with trains for San Francisco and Sacramento, and returning to Woodland at 1:50 P.M.

A. P. SPENCE, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
WOODLAND.
Office at J. B. Elston's Drug Store. Residence, Cor. Railroad and Cross Streets.
oc3lw

J. CRAIG. J. S. REAMEY.
CRAIG & REAMEY,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.
Special attention to Patent Suits and Probate Cases. Excelsior Block, Woodland. au26dw

DR. E. D. CURTIS,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
OFFICE—Over the Bank of Woodland, Woodland, Cal. au16w

A. N. BICK, M.D.,
DENTIST.
One door West of Express Office, Woodland. my20w

W. B. TREADWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in Excelsior Block, WOODLAND, CAL. apl-dw

PRATHER & HOLMES,
DENTISTS,
OFFICE—Bank Building, Woodland. au 5w

F. E. BAKER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
And Notary Public.
Practices in District and Supreme Courts. Office in Excelsior Block, Woodland. [se1dw

CREED HAYMOND,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Office in Quinn's new building, cor. Fourth and J streets, (up-stairs, Sacramento. no18w

J. C. BALL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY
OFFICE, over Bank of Woodland, Main street, Woodland, Cal. ja18w

T. M. PRIOR,
SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER.
Only importer from the East. Everything in my line on hand or made to order. Two doors west of Express Office. ap1dw

CHARLES A. BROWN,
GENERAL COLLECTOR FOR YOLO CO
All business entrusted to my care will be promptly and properly attended to. ap1dw

W. H. CARSON,
ARCHITECT,
Woodland Planing Mills, near Railroad Depot. se30dw

WOODLAND & LOWER LAKE STAGE
VIA MADISON AND CAPAY.

Leaves Woodland Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 A.M. Returning, leaves Lower Lake Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 A.M.

FARE, $3.00. Round Trip, $8.00.

A Daily Stage will be run from Woodland and Capay, calling at Madison. Leaves Woodland at 2 P.M, and Capay at 6 A.M., every day except Sundays.

H. C. DUNCAN, Proprietor.
G. L. DUNCAN, Superintendent. je17-dw

CAPITAL HOTEL,
MATTHEW TACKNEY, Prop'r.
Oldest, largest and most centrally located house in Woodland. Good Rooms and Board by the Day or Week.
Free 'Bus to and from the Cars. ja1dw

DR. I. N. HODGEN,

DENTIST.
Teeth Extracted Without Pain.
Office in Excelsior Block, (up stairs
Main Street, Woodland, Cal. mh15w

CAPAY DRUG STORE,
T. J. CRANSTON, - - Proprietor,
MAIN STREET, CAPAY,
Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Stationery, Nuts, Candies, Etc.
Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes Accurately Compounded.
je26w

MR. CHARLES LUNN,

The well known **Piano and Organ Tuner and Repairer,** is now in Woodland, and will attend as promptly as possible to all orders in his line.
Orders may be left at Exchange Hotel or at his office. au15dw

J. W. KING,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
Over Porter & Co., Woodland, Cal.
None but first-class work allowed to leave this Gallery.
COME AND SEE US. se1dw

L. G. JORAN,
THE ARTIST,
Has leased the premises under Central Hall, Woodland, and may be found at his Studio most of the time. Portraits of all sizes and at reasonable prices, guaranteed to give satisfaction. Calls and correspondence solicited.
au2-1w

BUSINESS CARDS!

Cards in this Directory, two lines, Daily and Weekly, $1 per month; or in advance $10 a year.

L. P. EVERETT, Civil Engineer and Co. Surveyor Yolo Co., Court House, Woodland.

E. G. HŒRNLEIN, House, Sign and Carriage Painter Main street, opp. Water Works.

PLANING MILLS, Samuel Caldwell, Prop'r also Contractor, etc., near Water Works.

C. P. SPRAGUE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, office in Bank building.

J. C. BALL, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, office over Bank of Woodland.

C. H. GAROUTTE Attorney-at-Law, office in Court House.

WOODLAND WATER WORKS, J. W. Peek, southeast cor. Main and 4th streets.

WOODLAND WINERY, J. Q. A. Clark, Proprietor, opp. Water Works, east Main st.

FRANK DURSTON, Bill Poster and Advertising Agent, P. O. box 152.

NEWS DEPOT, E. Berg, Papers, Periodicals, etc., from all parts, opp. Capital Hotel.

THOMAS. McCANNA, Carpet Manufactory, Rupley's Corners, south side Main Street.

BLACKSMITH SHOP, TOOLS
—AND—
RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale his well known Blacksmith Shop,

Opposite the Tackney House,
MAIN STREET, WOODLAND,

Together with all the Blacksmith Tools therein. Also,

The Residence of Six Rooms
On the same lot. The lot is 60 by 190 feet.

For particulars apply to
oc12dw **PETER FITZGERALD.**

A. D. PORTER,
Wholesale and Retail
GROCER
—AND—
Dealer in Produce generally.
MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.
oc1w

W. W. KELLER,
(Successor to J. K. Smith,)
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

FURNITURE

AND BEDDING,
Mirrors, Picture Frames and
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES!
All work in my line can be made to order. I keep first-class goods and have a larger stock than has ever been put up in this store.
I WILL SELL AT VERY LOW PRICES.
☞ Give me a call. no12w

D. O. CRANE,
ATT'Y AND GEN'L CLAIM AGENT,
NINTH & F STS., WASHINGTON, D. C.,
PRACTICES BEFORE
ALL THE DEPARTMENTS.
Pensions Procured, Claims against the United States prosecuted, Patents for Inventions solicited. Prompt attention given Cases before the General Land Office.
Land Warrants, Soldiers' Additional Homestead Rights and all kinds of Land Scrip Purchased and Sold. jy22w

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING,
BY MRS. JOHN WEBBER,
Rooms Over St. Louis' Variety Store.
Dresses Cut, Fitted and Made in the
MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES.
WEDDING SUITS A SPECIALTY.
Business hours from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
jy2dw

GEORGE WHITE. W. F. MOCK.
FEED AND LIVERY STABLES!

Having purchased the well known LIVERY Stable of R. L. Beamer, on Main Street, between Second and Third, and furnished the same with New Rigs and Fresh Stock, we are prepared to Let Teams Cheaper than any other Stable in town. Transient Teams well cared for, and Horses Boarded by the Day or Week on the Most Reasonable Terms.

WHITE & MOCK, Proprietors.
je21w

WM. H. WINNE,
CONTRACTOR & BUILDER,
GOOD WORK AND FAIR PRICES!
Jobbing Promptly Attended To.
New Shop:—Next to H Perry's Blacksmith Shop on First Street, Woodland.
se9dw

MRS. H. U. OGBURN,
PIONEER MILLINER
Of Woodland,

TAKES PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING to the Ladies of Woodland and Yolo County that she has just received a FULL STOCK of
The Latest Styles
of Millinery Goods, which may be seen at her store on MAIN STREET, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, and she takes pleasure in thus extending an invitation to all to call and inspect the same.
oc26dw MRS. H. U. OGBURN.

J. K. SMITH,
UNDERTAKER,
OPP. CRAFT HOTEL.
Wood and Metallic Caskets and every requisite for Funerals always on hand. jy1dw

MISS EMMA CANTRELL. MISS MOLLIE ASKIN.
CANTRELL & ASKIN,
FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKERS,
BANK BUILDING,
MAIN STREET, WOODLAND, CAL.
au20dw

EUROPEAN BAZAR.
Holiday Goods on Hand for Everybody!
MRS. HAFKY has returned from the Bay where she laid in a full stock of all kinds of
Toys Suitable for Holiday Presents
For the little folks, embracing a very great variety of articles. She also keeps a full stock of NUTS AND CANDIES, and for the older ones,
Cigars, Tobacco, Groceries, etc.
Please give me a call and you will go away satisfied. MRS. P. HAFKY.
no30dw

BUSINESS CHANGE!
Our patrons are hereby notified that we have disposed of our MILLINERY BUSINESS to **MRS. W. D. HOLCOM,** who we hope will be favored with their continued patronage.
Any who are indebted to us are requested to call and settle up immediately.
MRS. & MISS PORTER.

MRS. W. D. HOLCOM,
Having purchased the STOCK AND MILLINERY BUSINESS of
MRS. & MISS PORTER,
Invites the patronage of the Ladies of Woodland and Yolo County, at the well established store **IN COLLEGE BLOCK,** and feels quite sure of giving entire satisfaction. Good goods, reasonable prices and First-class Milliners.
☞ Ladies, please call and see me.
no26dw MRS. W. D. HOLCOM.

TRY
.....THE.....
NEW YORK OBSERVER
THIS YEAR.
The Largest and Best Family Paper in the World.
Send for Sample Copy—Free.
NEW YORK OBSERVER,
37 Park Row, New York.
de2dw

THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.
36th YEAR.
THE
"Scientific American."
THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large First-Class Weekly Newspaper of Sixteen Pages, printed in the most beautiful style, *profusely illustrated with splendid Engravings*, representing the newest Inventions and the most recent Advances in the Arts and Sciences; including New and Interesting Facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astronomy. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science, will be found in THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.
Terms, $3.20 per year, $1.60 half year, which includes postage. Discount to Agents. Single copies, ten cents. Sold by all newsdealers. Remit by postal order to MUNN & CO., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

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Any person who has made a new discovery or invention can ascertain, *free of charge*, whether a patent can probably be obtained, by writing to MUNN & Co. We also send *free* our Hand Book about the Patent Laws, Patents, Caveats, Trade-Marks, their costs, and how procured, with hints for procuring advances on inventions. Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents,
MUNN & CO.,
37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
Branch Office, cor. F and 7th Sts., Washington, D. C. no24

Good News
FOR THE PEOPLE OF YOLO,
The Road is Open over the Tules.
S. GOLDMAN,
THE GROCER,
Has laid in a HEAVY STOCK, and People of Yolo can come with their Teams and buy their Fall and Winter's Provisions
At 20 per cent. Less than in Woodland!
The Finest of Costa Rica and Rio Coffees from 16c upward!
FINE ISLAND AND NEW ORLEANS RICE.
ALL SORTS OF SUGARS
VERY LOW!
Every Soap Manufactory in America represented.
THE FINEST PARAGON MACKEREL.
THE CHOICEST OF NEW TEAS!
The Greatest Variety of YEAST POWDERS, New Season BACON and HAMS, and a thousand other kinds of goods we offer at the
Lowest Possible Cash Price!
☞ Come over from Yolo—it pays you, and we treat you besides.
S. GOLDMAN,
jy25w Cor. 2d and J Sts., Sacramento.

G. W. GREENE'S

JEWELRY STORE,
College Block, Main Street, Woodland.
Watches, Clocks, Fine Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, School and Miscellaneous Books, Albums, Pictures, Picture Frames, Stationery, Musical Instruments, Toys, Perfumery, etc. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry Repaired. Work done and goods sold at lowest rates. se1dw

Otto Hanson, Leading Tailor.

No. 106 J Street, between 4th and 5th, Sacramento. Just received the best selected stock of imported cloths for Autumn and Winter wear ever brought to this market, all of the very latest styles. I do not make up any shoddy suits. All my work guaranteed, or no sale. I have reduced prices to order, as follows: Suits, $25 and upward; Pants, $5 and upward.
oc9dwim

LOST IN WOODLAND THURSDAY evening a small gold ring, and a Lady's gold ring with Amethyst setting. The finder by leaving the same at this office will be liberally rewarded. no19d

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20, 1880.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Outside of the execution of Bedford and Queenan, the Hirth murderers, the one thing that just at present excites the most interest, is the re-organization of Congress. It is now definitely settled that the House of Representatives will be Republican with a good working majority, and the applicants for the offices in the gift of the House, can be counted by scores. The two most prominent candidates for the Speakership are Frye of Maine and Kasson of Iowa, with the chances for the success of the latter. Frye has an eye to the seat in the Senate, now occupied by Mr. Hamlin, and would much prefer it to the Speakership. Kasson thinks that he has a sure thing of it. Among the candidates for the Chief Clerkship, now most conspicuous, are Edward McPherson and D. C. Forney. Mc Pherson having heretofore filled the position with credit, will, without doubt, be the coming man. For the lesser positions, there are hundreds who want them. The Senate, after the 4th of March, will be a tie, as doubts as to the course that will be pursued by Mahone, are to-day set at rest by an editorial which appeared in the *Richmond Whig* of yesterday—Mahone's organ—setting forth that the new Senator will identify himself with the Democratic side in the Senate, but will not work with the Virginia Bourbons. Randolph's seat will be filled by Robeson; McDonald's by John C. New; Thurman's by either Foster or Sherman; Kernan's by Platt; Wallace's by Hoyt, with a probability of Conger, from Michigan. Gov. Henry M. Mathews, will, without doubt, succeed Hereford, of West Virginiia.

The present Cabinet will be disposed of as follows, in order to give the incoming President a clear field: Secretary Sherman will most likely be in the Senate, from Ohio; Mr. Schurz will probably have a foreign mission; Gen. Devens may go upon the Supreme Bench; Postmaster-General Maynard expects his party will be powerful enough to make him Senator from Tennessee; Secretary Thompson, it is said, wants a foreign mission; Secretary Evarts, it is said, wants nothing; and Secretary of War Ramsey, is not yet named for any place. For the Garfield Cabinet, it is said that Mr. L. P. Morton of New York will be offered the Secretaryship of the Treasury. Mr. Frye or Mr. Hale, of Maine, could have a Cabinet position, but do not want it; each feeling quite confident the Maine Legislature will elect him to the U. S. Senate, to succeed Senator Hamlin. Massachusetts lays claim to a place in the new Cabinet, but if Maine will take it, the Bay State will be asked to subside, in view of the fact that she has had Cabinet honors ever since the Republican party held power. It is thought that Senators Blaine and Conkling will be offered Cabinet portfolios, but both would decline, preferring to remain in the Senate. Senator Cameron will be offered one also, but will prefer to name a friend for it, and will be gratified. Senator Logan will have an Illinois friend in the Cabinet, and it may be Gen. Grant. If Mr. Maynard should fail to be elected U. S. Senator, it may be that he will be reappointed in the Cabinet, to represent the South, in consideration of his brief service under President Hayes. "VOX."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20th, 1880.

General Grant is probably better known in this city than any where else. His good and bad qualities were all displayed before Washingtonians from 1865 to 1876. The littleness of a prominent man become known to people with whom he daily associates. Perhaps the reading public will come, through the recent Fowler interview, and the two authorized corrections of it by Grant, to almost as clear an understanding of the man as we have here. I shall not be surprised—no old Washingtonians will be—if the third statement by the General of what he meant in that interview to say of Hancock shall be of the most flattering character. No one more thoroughly distrusted General George H. Thomas, or was more free in expressing his dislike than Grant, yet a few years ago he wrote the most complimentary letter that was read when the Thomas statue was unveiled in this city. Himself an original Democrat, his conversion to Republicanism seemed to make it necessary that he should look with suspicion on all who failed to follow him. His sense of honesty—perhaps, rather, of millitary propriety—was such, however, that he recommended both Hancock and Thomas for promotion. Only just before this Fowler interview he had spoken in the highest terms of Hancock, but that was when, having been defeated at Chicago, he had no thought of taking part in the present Presidential campaign. Afterwards, the partisan idea having got hold of him, he spoke as reported to Fowler, and is now gradually smoothing over or denying the interview. The public need not be surprised—no one here will be—if General Grant shall appear in print with a hearty declaration that he believes Hancock an admirable soldier and excellently fitted for the Presidency. It would add to his reputation, even among Republicans, if he should do so.

The Commissioner of Pensions, who has before him 20,000 applications for pensions growing out of the late war, is sending out circulars to all the applicants explaining why so much delay occurs in the settlement of their claims. He does this at the request of Republican politicians, who know that the soldiers generally have little faith in the present administration of the office or in the willingness of the Republicans to increase its efficiency. I am told, also, that the Commissioner has given orders to his subordinates not to reject any pension claim until after Nov. 24. Any claim which, under the rules of the office, must be rejected, will be taken out of its regular place in the course of business, and acted on after the election.

The scum of this city is being emptied into Indiana for advancement of Republican interests, and under the direction of Attorney General Devens, a part of our police force has been sent to the same State for service. Some of our best citizens have gone there, at their own expense, to attempt to prevent the contemplated fraud.
RENO.

ARIZONA CORRESPONDENCE.

TUCSON, A. T., Nov. 28th, 1880.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—My friends G. W. Andrews and Samuel Barnes and myself took a trip of about one week's journeying to view the prospects for stock ranges, but for the first forty miles travel from Tucson eastward we were not favorably impressed with the prospect, as it appeared but little better to us than the desert country we had traveled over on the cars. We then passed over a fine grass country known as the Empire Ranch, owned and occupied for the last five years by some young men, Englishmen by birth, who were very sociable and accomodating. They offered us the use of a room, cots to sleep on and a comfortable fire to sit by. We were very thankful, too, for the generous offer, as it was a very cold night. The next night we camped near the Wat-u-cha Mountains after a drive of twenty-five miles. There was some of the best grass land in that vicinity that we found on our trip. Water privileges were all taken up. Our next camp was at Charleston, twenty-six miles farther east, on the San Pedro river. Here is a small town of mixed population which sprung up under mining excitement, yet is, I think, destined to be a place of importance owing to the mining interests around it. There are two quartz mills now in operation in the place and two others about completed farther down the river a few miles. Tombstone, about nine miles distant northeast of Charleston, with some 2000 to 3000 inhabitants, is looming up as a great mining camp, and many others are starting up also.

The mountains in Arizona are unlike those of other countries that I have seen, as they are not continuous ranges but loom up for a few miles in length and then drop off to low-rolling hills or gradual slopes; then again for ten to thirty or forty miles there are other ranges in similar shapes. I went no farther than Toombstone, then headed back for Tucson. After arriving here my friends, Andrews and Barnes, started for home displeased with the prospects in Arizona.

I had a little chat last night with one Sabine Oreto, asking him something of the past history of Arizona. I would judge him to be a man about 35 years of age, raised in this territory. He says as near as he can tell, Tucson was first settled from 180 to 190 years ago. Tucson buildings are nearly all, with very few exceptions, built of adobe. There are many tasty buildings for the kind In many instances the houses are built around the block, leaving a vacant plot inside. This style of building I understand was adopted for security against Indian raids in early settlements.

I had quite a little chat this morning with the Hon. J. K. Luttrell. He is here now as a miner; says he is taking out ore and smelting it, getting stacks of bullion—lead and silver—very rich with silver. He thinks this the richest mineral county he has ever seen and many more are of his opinion. I also met with Judge Earl, an old neighbor, formerly of Red Bluff, Tehama Co., and many other Californians who are sociable gentlemen. N. GRAYSON.

The Next Assembly.

Following is a correct list of the next Assembly, which convenes the first Monday in January:

Alameda—W. W. Cameron, L. B. Edwards and Valentine Alviso, (R).
Amador—Captain Warkins (R), C. B. Swift (D).
Butte—Joseph C. Werstbaugher (R), Leon D. Freer (D).
Contra Costa—Joseph T. Jones (R).
Calaveras—L. B. Riddick (R).
Colusa and Tehama—W. P. Mathews (D).
Del Norte—W. B. Mason (R).
El Dorado—Thos. Frazer (R).
El Dorado and Alpine—Cyrus Coleman (R).
Fresno—C. J. Griffith (D).
Humboldt—W. G. Mudgett (D and G).
Inyo and Mono—Jos. Wasson (R).
Los Angeles—J. F. Crank (R), R. F. Del Valle (D).
Lake—H. J. Compton (D).
Mariposa and Merced—J. W. Bost (D).
Marin—C. L. Estee (R).
Mendocino—Wm. Holder (D).
Monterey—Harris Kilbarne (R).
Napa—Chancellor Hartson (R).
Nevada—W. D. Long, J. B. Patterson, Thomas Nein (R).
Placer—J. E Hale (R).
Plumas and Lassen—W. W. Kellogg (D).
San Francisco—Ninth District, Timothy O'Connor, Horace G. Platt, F. J. Pindar (D), John D. Seib (R). Tenth District, W. B. May, David McClure, Ira G. Hoitt, Oscar Lewis (R). Eleventh Dsstrict, Edward Keating, Dennis Geary, J. J. McCallion, J. C. Noonan (D). Twelfth District, M. Lane, John Burns, W. J. Gavigan, J. H. Gilmore. Thirteenth District—J. W. McDonald, P. Garrity, H. T. Jackson, M. B. Howard (D).
Sacramento—J. N. Young, W. C. Van Fleet, J. E Baker (R).
San Diego—E. W. Hendricks (R).
San Bernardino—H M. Streeter (R).
San Louis Obispo—P. W. Murphy (D).
Santa Barbara and Ventura—Milton Wasson (R).
Santa Clara—John Reynolds, Milus H. Gray, Christian Wentz (R).
Santa Cruz—J. H. Cunningham (D).
San Benito—J. H. Mathers (D).
San Joaquin—Richard Sargent, C. C. Faulk, John Patterson (R).
San Mateo—C. N. Felton (R).
Sierra—George Wood (R).
Siskiyou and Modoc—J. Daggett (D).
Stanislaus—L. C. Branch (D).
Solano—E. E. Leake (D). There is a tie between Leach and Goodyear and a special election has been ordered.
Sonoma—E. L. Whipple, Edward C. Henshaw, James Samuels (D).
Sutter—A. L. Chandler (R).
Trinity and Shasta—John McMurray (D).
Tulare and Kern—R. E. Arrick (D).
Tuolumne—T. C. Binney (D).
Yolo—F E. Baker (D).
Yuba—W. H. Parks, J. P. Brown (R).
Summary—Democrats 38, Republicans 41, tie 1.

THE new York *Herald* concedes Hancock a majority of the popular vote of 30,000. The *World* puts it at 60,000. On the other hand the Republicans claim that Garfield has a popular majority of 3,000.

THE *Stanislaus News* has entered upon its eleventh year and volumne and is one of the best Democratic and local newspapers in the country. We are glad to know that the *News* is in a prosperous condition.

THE New York *Sun* says it is cause for gratitude that the political Bosses of New York and Brooklyn are nearly at the end of their rope.

Teachers' Examination.

The regular examination of applicants for teachers' certificates took place in Woodland last week. There were eighteen applicants, among whom are the following now engaged in teaching in this county, viz: Miss S. C Miller, of Woodland school; Miss Grace Frost, of Clover; Miss Lulu Deitz, of Fairfield; Miss Josie Regan, of Fillmore; A. S. Garrison, of North Grafton; J. F. McDonald, of Prairie; and A. D. Lawhead, of Cañon

SPELLING—50 WORDS—2 CREDITS EACH.

Fallacy, Idolatry, Aqueous, Pacify, Cranium, Luscious, Criticise, Delusive, Business, Callao, Acidity, Polygamy, Architect, Reticence, Ceylon, Ingenuous, Cipher, Fascinate, Conceive, Impugn, Pyrenees, Hymeneal, Felicity, Technical, Apropos, Platoon, Prestige, Disseminate, Chignon, Benicia, Heinous, Missile, Souvenir, Coerce, Nuisance, Champagne, Onerous, Phaeton, Hygiene, Strychnine, Benefitted, Willamette, Extempore, Michigan, Conceit, Receipt, Cicero, Wyoming, Traceable, Contour.

GRAMMAR—10 QUESTIONS, 10 CREDITS EACH.

I. What is the difference between logical and grammatical dependence?

II. (1.) How should the parts of speech be taught? Why?

(2.) In what order would you teach parsing and analysis? Why?

III. We believe *that* the *soul* is *immortal*. Analyse the sentence and parse the italicised words.

IV. "But for thee, I should have been lost." Parse "but" and "for."

V. What is meant by an "idiom" in the language? Illustrate.

VI. Compare base; so; full; wrong; and superior.

VII. Give the plural of phenomenon, vertebra, man, child, wheat, "S."

VII. Explain the use of the reciprocal expressions, "each other" and "one another," and illustrate by examples.

IX. Correct the following, and give reasons:
(1) The books were given to me and Henry.
(2) He and I are equally culpable.
(3.) The privilege is not their's any more than it is your's.
(4.) I had no thought but what he would succeed,
(5.) Ability with integrity were requisite.

X. Translate the following into prose and state the kind of sentence.

"Her gallant navy through the main
Now cleaves its liquid way.
There to their Queen a chosen train
Of nymphs due reverence pay."

ARITHMETIC—10 QUESTIONS, 10 CREDITS EACH.

I. (1.) Define axiom; sign; scale; multiple; reduction.

II. What is the smallest sum of money with which one can purchase either sheep at $4, cattle at $15, or horses at $72 a head?

III. A man engaging in trade lost ⅓ of his capital. He afterwards increased the remainder by 40 per cent, of itself, when he had $2,100. What was his capital?

IV. 80 gallons of berries, bought by dry measure, at $1.20 per gallon, were sold by liquid measure for $43.30; what was the selling price per quart; and what the gain per cent. on the whole transaction?

V. There is a rectangular box whose length, breadth and depth are to one another respectively as 5, 3 and 2. If the depth be 6 feet—required the contents?

VI. A. B. and C. were engaged in trade with a joint capital of $9,000, their capital being employed respectively 8, 9 and 12 months. If their gains be in the ratio of 5, 6 and 7, and if A's gain be $1,200, what was the capital of each?

VII. How many gallons of water must be mixed with 40 gallons of wine, worth $3 per gallon, to make a mixture worth $2 per gallon?

VIII. A ladder, 60 feet long, is so placed that, without moving the foot, it will reach a window 25 feet from the ground on one side of the street, and another 40 feet high on the other side. What is the width of the street?

IX. Divide (13 plus 17 minus 10 divided by 1 plus 5 multiplied by 6 minus 30 divided by 2) by [five-ninths divided by one twenty-seventh] divided by twelve-seventeenths of fifty-one eighty-fourths.

X. July 1, 1876.

Three years after date I promise to pay to Dick Roe six hundred dollars, with interest at 9 per cent per annum from date till paid.
JOHN DOE.

Endorsed as follows: Jan. 15th, 1878, $50; Sept. 21st, 1878, $240. What was due at maturity?

GEOGRAPHY—8 QUESTIONS, 50 CREDITS.

I. What is Physical Geography? Political Geography? What is Latitude? Longitude? Locate the Temperate Zones.

II. Explain the change of seasons.

III. Name five peninsulas of Europe and five of North America.

IV. Name the principal countries that produce wheat; gold; cotton; coffee; iron.

V. Describe the currents of the Atlantic ocean, and tell why France is warmer than Maine.

VI. Describe the rivers Zambezi, Rhine, Amoor, Yukon and Darling.

VII. Locate Liverpool; Bordeaux; Buchanist; Odessa; Timbuctoo; Valparaiso; Canton; Melbourne; Plattsburg; Mazatlan.

VIII. Over what parts of the earth do the trade winds blow? The return trades?

THEORY AND PRACTICE—5 QUESTIONS, 10 CREDITS EACH.

I. What mental faculties should be first cultivated?

II. What system of teaching is conducive to the development of these faculties?

III. What are some of the peculiar characteristics of the Kindergarten system?

IV. How would you introduce the subject of Grammar to a class?

V. (1.) Mention five qualifications that should be possessed by every teacher.

(2.) Mention two principal elements of success in teaching.

WORD ANALYSIS—5 QUESTIONS, 10 CREDITS EACH.

I. Analyze and define: anarchy; demagogue; monogamy; automaton.

II. Analyze and define biped; oculist; egregious; transitory; culpable.

III. Mention five English prefixes and five Latin prefixes.

IV. Give the definition of the following words: kernel; heathen; month; wizard; heavy.

V. Distinguish between the following synonyms: Pride and vanity; character and reputation; worth and value; new and novel mute and dumb.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC—10 QUESTIONS, 10 CREDITS EACH.

I. If 15 is ⅗ of some number, what is ⅓ of two-fifths of the same number?

II. If a man invests $500 in stocks, and gains $50, what is the rate of his gain?

III. A man lost at one time 12 per cent. of his money, at another time 7 per cent., and at another time 6 per cent., when he found that he had $300 left; how much had he at first?

IV. The sum of two numbers is 81; the difference is 19. What are the numbers?

V. Find the interest on $50 for 6 days at 13 per cent. per annum.

VI. What are the prime factors of 1728?

VII. A can perform a piece of work in 6 days, B can perform it in 3 days; in what time can they both perform it?

VIII. The difference in distance between two places is 10 degrees; what is the difference in time?

IX. In 12 gallons and 12 pints how many ½ pints?

X. The dividend is 89, the quotient 7, the remainder 4; find the divisor.

HISTORY OF THE U. S.—5 QUESTIONS, 10 CREDITS EACH.

I. Mention five Spanish explorers, two French explorers and three English explorers. Mention some important exploration or discovery made by each.

II. What led to the French and Indian war? Who were engaged in it? What was determined by it?

III. What was the cause of the Revolutionary war? What was determined by it?

IV. What was the "Stamp Act?" The "Missouri Compromise?" The "Nullification Act?" The "Alabama Claims?" The "Electoral Commission?"

V. Name all the wars that have occurred in the United States since the Revolution. Under whose administration did they occur?

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY—10 QUESTIONS, 50 CREDITS.

I. How many and what are the states of matter?

II. What is the law regarding the weight of a body above the surface of the earth? Below?

III. Name the simple machines.

IV. Give the law of Mechanics.

V. How great is the pressure of the atmosphere to the square inch? At what height will the pressure of the atmosphere sustain a column of water? Of mercury?

VI. In which does sound travel fastest, air, water or metals?

VII. Give the laws of light.

VIII. What is heat, and how does the sun produce it?

IX. Why does the magnetic needle point north and south?

X. Describe a galvanic battery.

PHYSIOLOGY—5 QUESTIONS, 10 CREDITS EACH.

I. (1.) Describe the structure of the muscles. (2.) What is meant by contraction of the muscles? (3.) What is flexion and extension in muscular motion?

II. (1.) State the use and importance of perspiration. (2.) What is the difference between sensible and insensible perspiration? (3.) What is the result of impeded perspiration?

III. (1.) Define Digestion; Assimilation. (2.) What circumstances vary the needs of persons as to food and drink?

IV. (1.) Give a brief description of the brain. (2.) What is sensation? (3.) What are the functions of the nerves?

V. (1.) What are the special organs of respiration? (2.) How is the heat of the body regulated and sustained? (3.) How does the heat of the body compare with the medium in which it lives?

NATURAL HISTORY—5 QUESTIONS, 10 CREDITS EACH.

I. Give the important distinction between organic and inorganic matter, and give examples.

II. Give the two general divisions of organic bodies, and the characteristics of each division.

III. What are mammals? Mention three classes of mammals and name an animal in each class.

IV. What is the difference between a generic name and a specific name? Illustrate.

V. (1.) Define Plant. (2.) Name the parts of a flower.

CONSTITUTION OF THE U. S. AND CALIFORNIA—5 QUESTIONS, 10 CREDITS EACH.

I. How are Representatives and direct taxes apportioned among the several States?

II. To what does a judgment in case of impeachment extend?

III. What constitutes treason against the United States?

IV. Mention some defects in the old Constitution of California intended to be remedied by the new.

V. Give the mode of changing the Constitution of California.

SCHOOL LAW OF CALIFORNIA—5 QUESTIONS, 10 CREDITS EACH.

I. Of what validity are Educational and Life Diplomas, issued under the present law?

II. How shall the State School Fund be used? How is it apportioned to the counties?

III. What recourse has a teacher who is dismissed before the expiration of a written contract?

IV. For what causes may a teacher's certificate be revoked?

V. Upon what conditions shall a School District forfeit its apportionment of school funds?

INDUSTRIAL DRAWING—5 QUESTIONS, 10 CREDITS EACH.

I. Give directions (as to a class) for the formation of an equilateral triangle.

II. (1.) Draw the Latin Cross. (2.) Draw the Greek cross.

III. Draw a cube, with three faces, presenting equal angles to the eye.

IV. What are some of the benefits derived from the study and practice of industrial drawing?

V. Give your method of teaching industrial drawing in a school of mixed grades.

Indebtedness of Counties.

The annual report of State Controller D. M. Kenfield gives the indebtedness of each county in the State, which, in the aggregate, floating and bonded, amounts to $11,432,579, as follows: San Francisco owes $4,055,000; Sacramento, $709,549; Los Angeles, 664,000; Santa Clara, $453,000; Napa, $366,000; Sonoma, $361,000; Alameda, $333,000; Marin, $340,000; San Joaquin, $294,000; El Dorado, $238,000; Santa Cruz, $223,000; Solano, 211,000; San Louis Obispo, $193,000; Mendocino, $181,000; Yuba, $171,000; Tulare, $155,000; Calaveras, $151,000; San Diego, $168,000; Merced, $145,000; Humboldt, 153,000; Tehama, $138,000; San Mateo, $128,000; Monterey, $134

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1880.

Katie's Answer.

Och, Katie's a rogue, it is thrue,
But her eyes, like the sky, are so blue,
An' her dimples so swate,
An' her ankles so nate,
She dazed, an' she bothered me, too—

Till one mornin' we wint for a ride,
Whin, demure as a bride, by my side,
The darlint, she sat,
Wid the wickedest hat
'Neath purty girl's chin iver tied.

An' my heart, arrah, thin how it bate!
For my Kate looked so temptin' an' swate,
Wid cheeks like the roses,
An' all the red posies
That grow in her garden so nate.

But I sat just as mute as the dead,
Till she said, wid a toss of her head,
"If I'd known that to-day
Ye'd have nothing to say,
I'd have gone with my cousin, instead."

Thin I felt myself grow very bowld,
For I knew she'd not scold if I towld
Uv the love in my heart,
That would never depart,
Though I lived to be wrinkled and owld.

An' I said: "If I dared to do so,
I'd lit go uv the baste, an' I'd throw
Both arms round her waist,
An' be stalin' a taste
Uv them lips that are coaxin' me so."

Thin she blushed a more illegant red
As she said, widout raisin' her head,
An' her eyes lookin' down
'Neath her lashes so brown,
"Would you like me to drive, Misther Ted?'

The Experience of a Night.

BY E. W. TOWNSEND.

One afternoon, about three years ago, I was seated in the editorial room of a Comstock paper, just after the paper had gone to press, when the following dispatch was received:

CARSON, Nev., October —, 1877.

Attempted break at prison. One prisoner killed, two badly wounded. Mathewson shot through the arm.

The Nevada State Prison is at Carson. Mathewson was a deputy warden. The managing editor handed me this dispatch, and said: "Run down to the depot. There is a wood engine goes to Carson about this time. Get all the blood and thunder you can, and come back by the morning train."

I just caught the engine as it was moving out of the depot. A ride down grades and around curves—making the wildest railroading on the Central Pacific appear straight and level by comparison—landed me in Carson shortly after dark. I ran to the nearest livery stable, and was soon galloping a mustang at his best gait toward the prison.

At the prison I found an air of suppressed excitement, an extra guard; and it took some time for my carefully inspected card to work its way to the warden's office. An order finally came to admit me, and I was shown into an office occupied by General Batterman, the warden, Mr. Mathewson, his deputy, and several "trusties" as guards. The deputy soon told the story of the attempted break. That afternoon he had gone into the prison shoe-shop, in the second story of a brick building, and while talking to a foreman, was suddenly surrounded by a gang of convicts, flourishing the razor-like knives used in their trade, and howling, "Liberty or death!" The deputy carried no arms, and was soon overpowered and his hands bound behind him. The convicts hustled him down stairs, and as he passed a window he sent his foot crashing through the glass, to attract the attention of the guards. The yard was reached, and the convicts, crowding around and keeping him in the center of their midst, made a rush for an open gate. "Shoot!" cried the deputy to a guard on the nearest parapet. The guard hesitated, for the convicts purposely kept their prisoner in a dangerous position, should a guard fire. "Shoot! d—n you, shoot!" cried Mathewson again; and a ball from a Winchester rifle ploughed through a convict's shoulder, and then through the deputy's arm.

The circling mass of convicts poured on toward the gates. Over the inside gate—there were two through which they had to pass—a bridge was built, so that the patrol need not be interrupted. When the first gate was reached, two guards stood on this bridge, carrying shot-guns loaded with buck-shot. They were directly over the escaping convicts.

"If you order them to shoot, I'll drive this knife into your heart," said a convict, serving a term for murder. "Blaze away!" yelled Mathewson. The convict raised his knife, and fell dead, with his body riddled with buck-shot. The outside gate was lowered; a dozen guards, running from all parts of the prison, covered the escaping convicts with their guns. "Don't shoot—we give up!" they cried.

The prisoners were all locked up, the dead murderer laid out in a corridor, and the wounded cared for. When the deputy had finished this story, I asked to be shown over the ground. I was in search of more blood and thunder. I saw the broken glass, the bloody ground, the wounded man, and was then taken to the corridor where the dead convict was laid out. He was being watched by four convicts. The turnkey had locked the deputy (and myself) inside with them. The cold stony place was half-lighted by the candles at the dead man's head and feet.

"Did you know him?" I asked of one of the silent watchers, pointing to the white, hard-looking face.

The man did not answer. I asked the same question of another watcher. He looked at me in a manner which showed that he had heard and comprehended the question, but did not reply. It had an unpleasant effect on one's nerves to have a man look at you, under those circumstances, and remain dumb when you question him. I concluded, rather suddenly, that I had all the material necessary, and walked toward the door, conscious of a slight mental chill.

The turnkey clanged the bolts and door back, and we passed by him to the outer hall. I looked back through the grating, and saw the four convicts silently pacing up and down before their dead comrade.

"The regulations of the prison don't allow convicts to talk after nine o'clock," said the deputy. It was after that hour.

I mounted my horse and galloped back to the city. I wanted to be somewhere where there was plenty of light, and people talked. It occurred to me that Madame Modjeska had left Virginia City that afternoon, to play in Carson that night. The thought of going into a theater was peculiarly welcome to me at that moment. I left my horse, and went around to the stage door of the old theater.

I found Modjeska standing in the musty old wings. Extending her hand, she said, smilingly, "You haf just arrive in time to see me die," and hearing her cue, Adrienne Lecouvreur stepped upon the stage.

I had seen the wonderful artiste "die" as Adrienne, and in other characters, a half-dozen times before; but never with such horrible realism as on that occasion. Old Jim Vinson and Fred Maeder, the latter as the lover, helped her "work up" the scene; and, when the curtain fell, they still stood bending over her.

But Adrienne did not jump from the chair, in which she had sunk in the convulsions of a death by poison. Her jaw remained dropped, her eyes fixed and staring, and her cheeks drawn and haggard. Maeder took one of her clenched hands, and slowly the natural expression came back to her face. She saw three of us bending anxiously over her. "Oh, it is nothing," she said, "I was a little tired; I think that is all." Then she went to her dressing-room.

"Never saw such a death in my life," exclaimed old Vinson, enthusiastically. "Beautiful!" he continued, "beautiful; the madame died like—like an angel."

"She acts too well," said Maeder.

I was unfortunate. I had gone to a theater to shake off a mental depression, and had witnessed a scene more impressive than any real death I ever expect to see. I gladly accepted Maeder's invitation to wait and go down with them to a Bohemian resort for beer and sandwiches. We had ordered beer, and were about to drink, when it occurred to me to remark: "By the way, Ned Adams died to-day."

I had seen the dispatch before leaving Virginia City.

Maeder and Vinson both looked at me, startled; both raised their hats, and we all three drank in silence.

Then we all went to Maeder's room at the hotel, as I could not get a room to myself.

"There was one experience Ned Adams had on an Australian steamer," said Maeder, "which impressed me very deeply. He was in Melbourne with his wife when I was in Sydney with mine. He sent us word that he would leave for Sydney on a certain steamer, and wife and I were down at the wharf to meet him. There had been a terrific storm, and the steamer was overdue. The officials expressed doubt of the boat's ability to weather the gale they knew she had encountered. She arrived, however, with all on board safe, but had had a fearful experience. We found Ned prostrated, in his stateroom, and had to remove him on the mattress to our hotel. His wife told us that he had been more dead than alive since shortly after the gale had struck them.

"'It was not the gale, the tossing of the ship, the terror and prayers of the passengers that laid me so low,' said Ned, the next morning, 'it was those poor dumb beasts. The ship had on board a number of horses. They were 'tween decks, and only confined by hastily-erected partitions. These were broken by the horses being thrown against them as soon as the steamer began to roll. They were terribly frightened. Their keepers deserted them and came on the upper deck, and the tramping of the horses' hoofs on their deck was a sound more awful to me than anything I have ever heard. In fact, I could scarcely hear anything else. Even when I went to my stateroom, I heard the dull thud, thud, thud, thud; thud, thud, thud-thud of their hoofs, in their efforts to keep standing. Suddenly they appeared to be panic-stricken. Perhaps they heard the cries of the terrified passengers, for they, too, set up the most unearthly crying.

"'To me the dull monotonous thud, thud, thud-thud of their hoofs was more distressing than their cries. I imagined them trying to escape from a danger they felt to be near them, but could not appreciate.'"

When Fred had proceeded this far with Adam's recital, he stopped, and involuntarily, we three in the room looked inquiringly at each other. While Fred was telling the story—and he told it much better than I can repeat it—I had noticed Vinson glancing uneasily toward the door. Fred had once or twice hesitated, and looked also in that direction. I, myself, was conscious of something which gave an unpleasant reality to the story. I argued with myself, while still listening to Fred, that I had had a little too much "blood and thunder," and not enough dinner, to be perfectly sure of all my senses. The deputy warden's story, the dead murderer, the speechless watchers, Modjeska's thrilling death-scene, and Fred's story itself, had affected my nerves to an unusual degree, I said to myself, and tried not to hear anything but the words of the story. But I thought I did hear something else; and, when Vinson stared motionless in the direction in which I had been attracted, I said: "That's curious."

"Yes," said Fred, a little hastily. "But let me finish poor Ned's experience, and we will go to bed." Vinson never removed his gaze from the door."

Fred continued in Adams's words: "Finally, that awful thud, thud, thud, thud, overcame every other sound on the boat. The throbbing of the engine, the yelling of the officers, the shrieks of the passengers, and the howling of the gale, all resolved themselves into the beating of those helpless, wild horses' hoofs on their prison-floor. It seemed as if I should go mad if the noise did not cease, or change its character. The very beating of my heart, my pulsing head, my breathing, all seemed a part and were in perfect time with that meaning sound—the only one my senses could entertain—the thud, thud, thud——"

"Thud, thud, thud, thud," echoed Vinson, and we were all three on our feet, looking curiously, consciously, into each other's faces.

"I've heard that ever since you began that story," said Vinson, uneasily.

"I thought all the while that I had, too," replied Fred.

I, too, had heard—what I knew, then, that they all had heard—a perfect representation of the sound Ned Adams had heard on the Australian steamer. We opened the door of the room, and located the sound in a dark room, with a door opening into the hall, directly opposite ours. We placed a chair near the door, and I stood upon it with a lamp in my hand, and tried to peer in through the transom. It was closed and covered with a heavy cloth. While I stood on the chair the noise grew more indistinct, and gradually nearly faded away. Fred rang for the clerk. "Whose room is that?" we asked.

"The man who rooms there is out of town," he replied.

"Are you sure no one is occupying the room to-night?"

"I am sure that the man who owns the room is away, and has the key of the room in his pocket," and the clerk left.

We went back to our room, and the echo of the hoofs was plainly heard. Vinson went to his room. Fred went to bed, but not to sleep, and I tried to write.

We favored talking and smoking, however. The noise, I found, began to affect me in exactly the manner it had poor Ned Adams. Fred, too, was apparently becoming similarly absorbed. Our conversation lagged. If either spoke, neither observed. "Thud, thud, thud, thud!" the dull, monotonous sound drove thought of everything else away. My sensations, both mentally and physically, assumed the shape and effect of a nightmare, and I longed for something to arouse me. Suddenly came a sharp rap on the door, followed by the appearance of a grimy head.

It was the engineer of the engine I rode down to Carson on. I had asked him to call me in time to return with him at five o'clock in the morning.

"I knew you were awake," he said, "for I heard you having some kind of a circus as I came along the hall."

A year after that night I met the two actors in Piper's Opera House, in Virginia City.

"Do you remember that night in Carson?" was their first greeting.

Then we asked the others: "Have you ever satisfactorily explained that noise?"

None of us then had.

I have not yet.—*The Argonaut.*

Sound Sense.

Not long ago the Rev. Robert Collyer told the story of his life to the students of Eastman's Business College, in Poughkeepsie, drawing from it many pointed morals. The "story" is well worth reading and pondering; and we cannot forbear giving our readers one or two brief extracts from the published report. Mr. Collyer mentioned four things, which, "as he had learned his lesson, go to make a man; good birth, good breeding, your own good endeavor, and that good fortune which is but another name for the goodness of God." He described the simple home in Yorkshire, paying his mother a tender tribute for the cleanliness and wholesome regimen that secured perfect health, and for the training that repelled vice and fostered self-improvement. In concluding his "talk," Mr. Collyer gave the following sensible advice: "When you get through with the college, and take hold of your life's work, do not think of making a fortune as the one grand aim of your life, but of carving out a home, finding a good, true woman for your wife, and raising, please God, a good family. I do not cry down money. I think it is a good servant and a good friend, but it is about as cruel a master as ever used a whip. A shrewd farmer said to me once, 'Never marry for money, my lad; marry for love; but if thou finds a nice girl that has money, try to love her.' I would not say that to you, but this: If you find the nice girl, some such match for you as my mother was for my father, and if you love her, marry her, if she will have you, though she has not a dollar to her name. This is a sore evil under our American sun, that there should be such mishap and disaster in the wedded life. It lies in this, that in the most momentous thing we can do we so often use the least judgment. We who have had our turn want the young men of your birth and breeding to raise a generation of a nobler and better type, boys and girls strong of arm and sure of foot, deep-chested, sunny-hearted, full of faculty, and wholesome to the innermost nerve, and to do this you must do two things; give them noble mothers, and don't 'linger shivering on the brink, and fear to launch away,' but when you know you can take care of a home in a simple, wholesome fashion, go right to work and do it."

An item is floating about the newspapers that within the last two years there have been ten marriages by telegraph, in some cases the parties living in different States. It is exceedingly doubtful whether such unions are legal, but the mere fact that they are entered into in this theatrical way is a significant commentary on the lax ideas people are coming more and more to entertain on the sanctity of the marriage relation. What wonder that a union that is contracted in this hap-hazard way should be dissolved by a divorce in a few months? It would certainly do much to make the marriage relation more enduring, if every opportunity were taken to impress upon the people the nature of its solemn obligations, and to insist that those who enter it should do so with becoming deliberation and decorum. Giddy-pated young people ought to be made to learn that "getting married" is not a frolic, but the most serious business in the life of any man or woman.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

The Demopolis, Ala., *News* tells the following: "Our census enumerator reports a colored woman on Martin Rice's place one hundred and fourteen years old. Seeing that the old woman was proud of her age and her recollections of antiquity, he asked her some questions touching General Washington's horse and the revolutionary war, all of which being satisfactorily answered, he said: "Old lady, you must have heard the Roman Empire when it fell?' 'I don't zacly member de circumstance you spoke of now, but I heard a mighty rumblin' noise de year de stars fell, and I spec it must a been dat. Things was constant fallin' dat year, and if it fell in old North Carolina you bet your bottom rag, honey, I was dar.'"

A sad looking man went into a Burlington store. "Can you give me," he asked, "something that will drive from my mind the thoughts of sorrow and bitter recollection?" And the druggist nodded and put him up a little dose of quinine, and wormwood, and rhubarb, and epsom salts, and a dish of castor oil, and gave it to him, and for six months the man couldn't think of anything in the world except new schemes for getting the taste out of his mouth.

Trade in Tusks.

In the ivory trade two kinds of tusks are found, called "live" and "dead." As far as utility and value are concerned, there is but little difference between them, though the shrewd traders, in buying, always endeavor to magnify this, and secure a "dead" ivory at a much lower figure. Those tusks, too, weighing under twenty pounds are called "scrivelers," and, in proportion to their size, are a great deal cheaper than those of greater weight. "Scrivelers" and tusks are both called "live" and "dead," and about three-fourths of all the ivory bought is "dead." The pieces thus denominated are found by the natives in places where the elephant resorts, but without other bones. All the information we can obtain in regard to these animals must be derived from the natives, for they are very scarce in the vicinity of the coast, and the tusks are brought from a very great distance. They inform us that the elephants do shed their tusks, and that all the dead ivory falls from a living elephant, though when or under what circumstances this comes to pass is not known. Some twenty miles above Kangwe mission station, in the Ogowe, there is a small island in the middle of the river, not more than one and one-half acres in area. Here is a trading house which buys some two tons of ivory per month. In my bi-monthly boat journeys to the Mbilambila Bible readers' station, this is my stopping place for the first night. On my last visit Mrs. B. accompanied me, and after breakfast next morning our host, Mr. Ermey, a mulatto, native of Boston, told us many interesting incidents connected with the ivory trade. "Talking an ivory" generally occupies one and sometimes two days. For instance, a large tusk is brought in a canoe and offered for sale. There is a regularly established price per pound. The ivory is at once weighed and the payments in goods thrown over the counter. This is called an ivory "bundle," and consists of about the following articles for a tusk weighing eighty pounds: Ten guns, 75 neptunes (large round platters of very thin brass), 10 yards of "African check" (cloth), 10 yards of American check, 5 "Livingstone shirts" (!), 5 "regatta shirts" 10 red woolen caps, 5 straw hats, 2 gallons of rum, 1 case of gin, 10 pounds of tobacco, 50 pipes, 50 gun-flints, 10 pounds of gunpowder, 12 lead bars, 20 brass wires, 20 copper wires, 50 ankle rings, 20 arm rings, 10 iron bars, 20 boxes of matches, 5 butcher knives, 10 files, 5 red sashes, 5 belts, 10 bars of soap, and a few trinkets and toys. Then commences the "talk." Here is an opportunity for almost infinite permutation. A demand is made for five more guns, which is promptly refused. Then three guns must be returned and their equivalent in some other articles passed. Then fifty neptunes must be exchanged for something else. And so on almost ad finitum. Sometimes, after talking for two days, the natives will return all the goods, shoulder the tusk, and walk 100 miles to another trader from whom they think they can get five more pipes. When the bargain is consummated, the "bundle" is taken to the native trader's town, and he, for his commission, retains, say, two guns, ten neptunes, and so on through all the articles. The remaining goods he sends by his slaves to another native from whom he received the tusks, living perhaps 100 miles inland. This man in turn retains his commission and sends the remainder to another still further in the interior, and so on. It is estimated that the goods pass through from five to ten hands before reaching those that first found the tusks or killed the elephant; and what does he receive? Not a tithe of the original bundle!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A Three Legged Bear.

Three years ago, sheep, pigs, and occasionally a calf belonging to people living about Guyon Settlement, Warren County, were missed from pastures and pens. It was at last discovered that an immense black bear made the havoc. The men of the place went after him with guns and dogs. He was hunted for weeks. He was seen several times and shot at. Once he came suddenly out into a road where George Root was standing, rifle in hand. Root fired and hit the bear. The bear turned on the hunter. Root dropped the gun and climbed a tree. The bear waited under the tree for him until dark. It was late in the fall and very cold. When the bear walked off into the woods, Root was nearly frozen, and had difficulty in reaching home, three miles away. A week afterward the bear was attacked by two dogs that were with a party of hunters. Before any of the men arrived on the scene both dogs were killed, and the bear had disappeared in the swamp. A large steel trap was baited with honey and set in a place that showed signs of the bear's frequent presence. The men who went to look at the trap next morning found it sprung. It held the forepaw of a bear. The size of the paw indicated that the animal to which it belonged was of great size. It appeared to have been gnawed from the leg. A trail of blood led from the trap to the swamp. That was the last ever seen or heard of the bear.

Thee weeks ago the sheep, pigs, and calves of Guyon Settlement began to be mysteriously thinned out again. One day a bear was seen to cross the road near the place by some school-children. Geo. Watson and A. R. Root, jr., took two dogs and went out with their rifles to kill the bear. The dogs struck a track on the mountain in less than an hour, and they came up to the bear in a short time. When Root and Watson arrived they found the dogs both engaged in a fight with a very large specimen of the game they were seeking. When the bear saw the men it knocked one of the dogs with its forepaw and threw it twenty feet away. It did not return to the contest. The bear then rushed for the hunters. Root stopped it with a rifle ball. It made a second attack, and Watson sent a ball into it. It arose the third time, and endeavored to reach the men, who had retreated to a safe distance, but fell after making a few steps, and died. The bear had but three feet. One of the forepaws was missing. For that reason the residents of Guyon Settlement believe that the dead bear was the one that was in the neighborhood three years ago. The bear was very thin, but the largest ever killed in that region. In good condition it would have weighed 500 pounds.

The passions are the celestial fire that vivifies the moral world. It is to them that the arts and sciences owe their discoveries and man the elevation of his position.—HELVETIUS.

In the Arctic Regions.

Lieutenant Schwatka, leader of the American expedition in search of relics of the Arctic explorer, Sir John Franklin, gives in his account of the journey the following interesting particulars concerning travel near the Pole:

There were three white men besides myself in the party and thirteen Inuits in all, for when the Inuits travel they always take their women and children. Our journey was to be on sleds, and we followed the habits of the Esquimaux as nearly as possible. In addition to heavy underclothing, we wore what was practically two complete suits of fur clothing. This was made of reindeer skin, one suit having the hair turned out and the other in. The inner pair of trousers is called "lwopals," and the outer "kok lins." We wore long stockings, "las lektls," coming up above the knee. The cap is attached to the outside coat, the whole being called "coutelang." The cap fits closely around the face. The shoes were made of the skin taken from the head of the reindeer.

The sleds were perhaps fifteen or eighteen feet long. The runners are of whalebone and the sides are inclined out a little. This is done by the use of whale cask staves for cross pieces, and makes the sleds run more easily. On these cross pieces the provisions and luggage are carried wrapped up in deerskin, and lashed in place by seal-skin thongs. I started from Depot Islands with forty-two dogs. There would be perhaps fifteen to a sled. They are driven by means of a whip with a very long lash, always long enough to reach the leading dog, although he may be thirty feet away from the sledge.

Our sled loads amounted to between 4,000 and 5,000 pounds when we started. We were splendidly armed, and carried plenty of ammunition. Then we took a good deal in the way of provisions, such as hard bread, pork, compressed corn beef, oleomargarine, coffee and tea, and other articles. We had also some walrus meat; but we were determined to depend chiefly on the game in the country that we passed through. This is where the expedition differed from most Arctic explorations. When we left Camp Daly, April 1, 1879, we had a pretty fair idea of the experience we would have, for we had made some preliminary sled journeys, and had habituated ourselves to living in Esquimaux "igloes" or snow huts. There was considerable risk when sledging overland, of finding hills so high that it would be impossible to get the sleds over them; and then there was some danger of not finding sufficient game. Our first day's journey was only ten miles, and for the first month we averaged about eight miles daily.

We were encouraged by coming across some reindeer April 5, and Iaolooah, one of our Esquimaux, killed two white does; another killed one. This was reassuring as to the prospect for food, and so long as we could get plenty of fresh meat there was no danger of scurvy. In traveling, everything was taken on the sleds instead of using portage; that is, sending a part of the lead ahead with the men and following with the rest. And I forbade riding on the sleds except when going down a hill. Some hills that we came to were so steep that we were obliged to lower the sleds. When the temperature was low these sleds ran very easily. We threw water over the runners, which froze, and made a surface of ice over the whalebone. At night we built little huts, or "igloes" of ice, banked up with snow, the opening or door being very small. In one corner was our fire, which was a rather peculiar one. A hemispherical stone lamp was used, containing oil and bits of moss, and little fires were built around and on the sides. If it became so warm in the hut that the snow melted and dripped, and the air became too close, we made a small hole through the top. This hole was also convenient sometimes to fire the Coston signals through when the wolves came around at night. We used deer skins and seal skins for protection at night. Some had deer skin bags that they would crawl into, and be perfectly snug.

The nights as a rule were very comfortable, but it was unpleasant on waking in the morning to find one's stockings, that had become wet on the previous day, frozen hard and stiff. The wolves annoyed us somewhat, both from their noise and on account of our fears that they would attack the dogs. The Inuits who accompanied us were of the greatest value in hunting. In all we shot 511 reindeer, four musk-oxen and innumerable seals, walruses and other animals. In walrus hunting it is impossible to get the animals when the wind is blowing the ice off shore. But when the wind brings the ice in shore the walruses come in and climb up on cakes of ice. Then the Esquimaux crawl over the hommocks until they get near enough to throw the harpoon. The coil of line lies on the arm, and they let it out through their hands—usually bare—when the animal plunges into the water. It may take two or three thrusts, but at last the game is hauled on the ice.

When an Esquiman finds a slight, rounded elevation in the ice, with a little opening, he knows it to be a seal hole, and he stations himself beside it with his harpoon ready in one hand and his coil of line around his neck. After a time he hears a "whew-w whew-w" underneath the ice. When this is repeated he plunges down the harpoon, which usually strikes the seal's head. The Esquimau being stronger than the seal, the unfortunate brute, after running with the line for a while, is pulled up through a hole cut in the ice. Every part of the reindeer, walrus and seal is used by the Esquimaux. The flesh and blubber are sometimes eaten raw and sometimes cooked. The Esquimaux with us killed a great deal of game, and the very dogs helped us by hurrying forward when there was a prospect of getting any, for they are always hungry.

Gen. Louis Melikoff, the new Russian military dictator, is a handsome soldier, with black curly hair, large, dark, sparkling eyes, and features which, without being quite regular, are comely and refined. He is of middle stature, of slight, nervous structure and spare person. He is a man of great and varied accomplishments. He is an Armenian by birth.

A Natatorium, or swimming school, of large proportions, is to be established in Boston on the plan of the grand one in Vienna.

An onion, like a laborer, works best with its coat off.—*New York People.*

The Decay of Good Manners.

We do not belong to the ranks of those who always say the old is better. On the contrary, it seems to us that, on the whole, the world is better in this year of grace 1880 than it ever was before. We heartily accept and act upon the maxim of Tennyson,

"It is better to fight for the good than rail at the ill."

We have, therefore, no fear of being accused of croaking in saying that good manners seem to be going into decay among us. Young people do not show that fine courtesy to their parents, that deferential politeness to the aged, which once characterized all well-bred youths and maidens; men show less of the old-time chivalrous courtesy to women, and women are less gracious in their acknowledgment of courtesies shown them.

There was something very attractive about "the gentlemen of the old school," after all. True, he was pompous and affected, his politeness was often only on the outside, and all that. But is it so certain that we have improved upon him? Is the modern gentleman in swallow-tail and white tie the equal in good manners of his predecessor with the queue and knee-breeches? In casting aside his formality and affectation, have we not let something go with them which we might have kept with advantage to ourselves and others?

In the ordinary requirements of good-breeding the youth of to-day are faultless. They know how to leave a room gracefully, and make a bow in faultless style; they are self-possessed in the drawing-room, even in the company of guests whose culture or high social standing might naturally be expected to inspire them with some awe—in fact they are almost too self-possessed; that very self-possession is the key to the whole difficulty. Those whom the young people of a former day would have admired from a distance, they affect to consider equals, and converse glibly when their fathers and mothers would have blushed and stammered. In short, they are deficient in nothing but that fine courtesy that is the flower of good-breeding. There is an aroma which is lacking; the bloom has been somehow rubbed off, and the fruit has lost its most delicate charm.

It is not to be inferred from this that the fault rests wholly, or even mainly, with the young. There is something in the air which makes all but impossible the cultivation of the courtesy that we would fain see. Young people catch this spirit as they catch the measles, and their mental and moral constitutions are changed by it so subtly that they are themselves unconscious of the process, and can only trace it by the results. The decay of good manners which we deplore has its origin in the lack of reverence for constituted authority, and in the skeptical spirit that questions the utility of everything that has come down to us from the past—both of which tendencies are so rife at the present day among young and old. It may be that it is only the temporary result of an unavoidable ferment in a young nation, just awakening to a consciousness of its resources, and of the possibilities of its future. With age may come wisdom and sobriety, a conservative spirit, an acknowledgment that our fathers did know something, after all; and with this chastened disposition there may return—let us hope that such will be the case—an era of better manners.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

Norwegian Trains.

In the slowness of their trains the Norwegians excel the Dutch, and yet the latter, for this merit or defect, according to the time, nerves and fancy of the individual traveler, may place themselves at the head of other European countries. But here all comparison ends, for while the Dutch possess but a small territory, sufficiently intersected by lines, Norway, with its great tract of country, has scarcely any railways at all. Nor is it probable that she will be much better off in this respect. The land is so thinly populated that railroads could never pay. From the hilly nature of the country their construction would cost much, while the people are poor. And lastly, the present mode of traveling is all they need. Time is of less consequence to the Norwegians than to other people, because they have less to do. They do not rush through life as we do, for instance, giving to one day the work of six. They breathe; the remainder of the civilized world is, for the most part, breathless. If they have a hundred miles to travel, they can as well devote a week to it as half a dozen hours; or, if they cannot, they wisely stay at home. So that traveling in Norway is very much what it was in England a century ago. A little slower and more leisurely, perhaps, now than then, for nowhere in Norway will you come across the fine sight of a coach and four come tearing up hill and down dale at express speed. The average rate of progress is about four miles an hour; and, do what you will, taking one thing with another, you cannot get much beyond this. Their railways, by comparison, are not much better—of stately speed, perhaps, but irritating.

Between the Henri Rochefort of the empire and the Henri Rochefort of to-day there is little resemblance. He used to have angular features and frizzly hair; he has now filled out and has become almost fat. His external appearance is more correct and almost fashionable. He wears a light paletot over a black frock coat and trousers, a lustrous silk hat, and gray gloves. His hair is now cut close, and the famous tuft has been sacrificed. Even the imperial has disappeared from the chin. The complexion is tanned, and the face in becoming fuller has caused the prominence of the cheek-bones to disappear. The eye has also lost its brilliancy and limpidity. The legendary Rochefort has in fact disappeared.

The American Bible Revision Committee has completed the revision of the English version of the New Testament, and has transmitted the result of its labors to England. The British committee having met in November for final action, the University presses of Oxford and Cambridge are expected to issue the revised New Testament in February, 1881. The Old Testament will be published two or three years later. The American revisers have given their time and labor for eight years without compensation. The necessary expenses have been provided for by voluntary subscription.

In some of the new styles there is no change. Poor relatives are cut the same as last year.

Detroit Currency.

The apple crop is be-cider herself.

The Yonkers *Statesman* calls falling down stairs an extended trip.

A lawyer's advice is of greater value than a friend's. He charges for it.

"This is a perfect windfall to me," as the apple said when the gale shook it down.

The New Haven *Register* is awful glad that out doors has so much room on the ground floor.

American hams are sent to England, re-covered, branded with new names, and sold as English meat.

A man who can find music in the roar of the sea would be lulled to sleep by the sound of a horse-fiddle.

Tanner refused to make a written contract to deliver eighty-four lectures at $400 each, and where is Tanner now?

Getting measured for a suit of clothes isn't quite as bad as getting the hair cut, but it gives a man's shoulders dead away.

The Spanish people go to a great deal of trouble to call an infant an infanta. We can't see how the final letter helps the baby any.

Many a book agent and canvasser has discovered that the "welcome" on a door-mat refers to the third house around the corner.

Female economy—buying a half dollar straw hat, then putting eleven and a half dollars worth of trimming on it.—[Hartford Sunday Journal.

Figures have been compiled to show that a lazy man will live no longer than a worker. He simply sees more circus processions and begs more tobacco.

The Dayton man who rubbed his back with alcohol and sat down before a grate fire to heat it in is willing to give any one his experience for fifty cents.

Isn't it kind o' curious that no woman goes to the telephone to answer a ring without wondering if her hair is all right and her train in the proper shape?

A Philadelphia man was convicted yesterday of poisoning his wife. This proves that a married woman doesn't have to swallow everything.—[Chronicle.

They haven't settled on the price of board at New York's proposed million-dollar hotel, but the head steward is to wear yellow kids and speak four languages.

The Baltimore *News* publishes the following poetical paragraph: "The heart that is soonest awake to the flowers is always the first to be touched by the thorns."

Now is the time when the merchant brings out last year's supply of flannel and marks it "medicated," and thus disposes of it at a large profit.—[Philadelphia Chronicle.

The Duke of Buckingham, who has lame back, rheumatics, a hacking cough and throat disease, has decided to wed a girl of 17 and see if he cannot forget that he is over 50 years old.

Nothing so takes the conceit out of the average man as to order his paper discontinued and then see the editor going right along and getting rich without him.—[Philadelphia News.

When the speakers failed to connect with an advertised political meeting in Wisconsin the crowd turned to and played ball and pitched quoits and went home feeling that the country was saved.

Scientists say that shutting the eyes makes the hearing more acute. It is a fact that the more people shut their eyes to the doings of public officials, the more official stealing they are liable to hear about.—[Kansas City Times.

The great City of Leadville was once a hamlet rude and young, and presided over by a Mayor whose first proclamation went off in this style: "Whoever shall steal a hoss shall be hung pur order of the mare!"—[Keokuk Constitution.

An English cow hooked an English lad over a fence, crippling him for life. The owner of the fence claimed and got six shillings damages for two broken boards, and the owner of the cow sued for and got £5 on proof that the lad made up faces at the beast and provoked her.

A man can live in Pennsylvania for seventy years and not know any more than to blow out the gas when he goes to bed.—*Detroit Free Press.* Yes, and he might live in Detroit a century and probably never learn to blow his nose.—*Pittsburgh Telegraph.* And thus it is that peaceful papers come to blows.

Rev. Dr. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, in a paper read before the Presbyterian Council, spoke of innocent amusements as necessary to bodily and mental health, and said the minister who deprives himself of them is guilty of a harmless folly, and if he deprives his people of them he infringes their Christian liberty.

A LIBERAL EDITOR.

We were grieved to read the other day of the death of one of Michigan's jolliest pioneer editors—almost the last man of a band who published weeklies in the State when a coon-skin would pay for a column "ad," and three bushels of corn dumped on the office floor stood for a year's subscription. Never a publisher was more liberal with his space. It was hard work for him to charge for anything except the tax-list and mortgage sales, and he measured short even on them. One day in the years gone by, his paper copied an attack on a county official, and old Mark was dozing at his desk when the injured party stalked in and began:

"You are a coward, sir—a —— coward!"

"Mebbe I am," was the editor's complacent reply.

"And I can lick you, sir—lick you out of your wrinkled old boots?"

"I guess you could," answered Mark as he busted the wrapper off his only exchange.

"I'm going to write an article calling you a fool, liar, coward, cur, slanderer and body-snatcher, and go over to Ionia and pay five cents a line to have it published!"

"Hey!" queried the old man as he wheeled around.

"Yes, I'll pay five cents a line to have it published!"

"Say, let me tell you something," replied Mark. "I've got 200 more circulation than the *Banner*, and I'll publish your attack on me for two cents a line and take it out in mill-feed or corn stalks! Don't trot over to Ionia when you can help build up your own town!"

Mark would have published it word for word, just as he said, and thrown in a cut of a horse or a stump-puller free gratis, but the official cooled off.

Personal.

Mr. Whittier is said to be planning a visit to New York this fall for the first time in years.

Ho Hun Hua, the Chinese Professor at Harvard, is described as an acute reasoner and close observer. He has learned to speak English fairly, and he spends most of his time reading.

"What is the first thing to be done in case of fire?" asked Professor Stearnes. "Sue the insurance company," promptly answered the boy at the foot of the class, whose father had been burned out once or twice.

Thirty of Sir Walter Scott's heroes are to be realized in statuettes, for the purpose of peopling the thirty empty niches of the Edinburgh monument to the novelist. $6,000 have been voted for the purpose, which is only $200 for each hero.

Miss Braddon (Mrs. Maxwell) the novelist, who has a shrewd Scotchman for a husband, lives in elegant style in a London suburb, and keeps riding horses, fine carriages and park hounds. There is a large double family of children. She is a good housekeeper.

Now that the election is over, the "Sweet Singer of Michigan" has resumed her vigorous pen. She says she dropped it three months ago, as her sensitive and poetic nature revolted at the idea of being mistaken for a campaign poet.—[Boston Globe.

According to the Hartford (Conn.) *Times*, Mr. Wylie, the famous Scotch checker player, who visited this country a few years ago, is in jail at Glasgow, Scotland, for debt. He has got into a king row this time where he can't make a move, or even jump his bail.

Count D'Orsay, who possessed a charming wit, in remarking on a beauty speck on the cheek of Lady Southampton, compared it to a gem on a rose leaf. "The compliment is far-fetched," observed her ladyship. "How can that be," remarked the Count, "when it is made on the spot?"

Recently Prof. Huxley said that ninety-nine men out of every hundred became simply obstructive after sixty years old, and were not flexible enough to yield to the advance of new ideas. The world, he thought would be benefited by any man who had taken part in science being strangled after sixty. This may be meant for Brother Ruskin, who lately wrote to Glasgow students that he loathed Liberalism.

Mr. Fawcett, the British Postmaster-General, has a new plan for facilitating the savings of the poor. A saving child may now get an official strip of paper intended to hold twelve stamps, add a stamp at a time to it as he can save a penny, and when it is full, take it to the postoffice and get a savings bank receipt for a shilling, the minimum deposit which it will pay the Postoffice SavingsBank to take.

Henry Holtenburg had black hair and a ruddy complexion when he married Miss Schwartz, at Nashville, a year ago. She supposed he was about forty, though he made no statement on that point. The honeymoon was scarcely over before his hair became gray, his cheeks lost their ruddy color, and he showed at least sixty years. The fact was that he discontinued the use of dye and rouge. The angry wife wanted to sue for divorce, but the lawyer told her that the grounds were not sufficient.

Varieties.

The little princess cannot yet walk Spanish.

Experience is the name men give to their follies or their sorrows.

Swimming is advocated in San Francisco as a cure for the opium habit.

There is romance in figures. A young man met a girl, 1er, married her, and took her on a wedding 2er.

The Eastern publishers have contributed nearly 4,000 volumes for a public library at the new settlement at Rugby, Tenn.

The cowboys on a cattle ranch in Pratt county, Kansas, have killed this season 312 rattlesnakes, 118 other snakes and one centipede.

A society has been formed in Philadelphia to secure the appointment of Roman Catholic chaplains for some of the regular army regiments.

In the winter of Presidential years Washington hotels are always crowded. The fall business is now 25 per cent greater than it was last year.

Even a deacon won't say grace when he steps into a railway eating house. He knows that it would be too much to request that he be made thankful for anything he will get there.—[Boston Post.

A young man on main street says he is going to attempt the feat of going forty days without working. He says if his employers do not watch him, he thinks he can accomplish the task.—[Rockland Courier.

A Newport fox hunt came to an unexpected end the other day. The fox, a thoroughly reliable animal, which had been employed by the Newport hunters for many years, died suddenly of old age.—[Chicago Times.

A Galveston woman, just married, wishing to impress her husband with her ability as a housekeeper, bawled out to the servant as she entered the door, "Matildy, bring me the washboard; I want to wash the potatoes for dinner."

A Hungarian officer named Szerkremesky swam across the Platten sea, a distance of twenty miles, in seventeen hours. The fact that his name followed after him on a steam tug robs the feat of half its eclat, as it were.—[Norristown Herald.

A Galveston school teacher had a great deal of trouble making a boy understand his lesson. Finally, however, he succeeded, and drawing a long breath remarked: "If it wasn't for me you would be the biggest donkey on Galveston Island."—[Galveston News.

Only one man out of 4,000 in this country makes daily use of fractions, and yet every schoolboy must go through the tables as if the salvation of his life depended.—[Detroit Free Press. The reason Boston men abhor fractions so is because the very first they learned were so vulgar.—[Boston Globe.

That was a crushing retort a Galveston street-car driver gave an unripe youth of 14, who was smoking a big cigar:

"You must not smoke in this car."

"I'd like to know why not?"

"Because there is no wash basin on board."

A Rattlesnake Bite Cured.

The following is an abstract of an account by Dr. Arthur Stradling, dated R. M., steamer Elbe, Santos, August 1, of his extraordinary recovery from a snake bite, received while experimenting to discover a prophylactic against the venom of snakes:

The snake, a Crotalus horridus, which he received at Pernambuco from a friend, was a small one, not eighteen inches long, with only two joints on his rattle. About 1 o'clock in the morning, when all was quiet, he opened the box containing the snake and introduced his hand, but felt a horror and disgust of the reptile such as he had never experienced of any snake before, and withdrew his hand without touching it. He supposed his nerves were out of order, for it was some time before he could make up his mind to proceed; when he did so he put a thick leather glove on his left hand, and grasped the snake by the neck, intending to let it bite his right arm just above the wrist. The snake managed to wriggle through his fingers, and struck him with a back-handed slash like a whip below the gauntlet on the front of the left forearm, breaking off one of its fangs in doing so, and the piece was left sticking in the wound. Putting it back in the box, he picked out the bit of fang with a pair of forceps, and sat down quietly to await results. He had ligatures, ammonia, brandy, and nitric acid at hand in readiness. There were two punctures, a little more than half an inch apart, a trace of blood in one of them, no common teeth marks at all.

Nothing came of it, and he went on writing until 5 A. M. Then he noticed that the lymphatics higher up the arm were swollen and inflamed, and that there was a lump, painful to the touch, underneath, and almost at the same moment he became aware of light headedness and of a burning sensation traversing his whole frame. There seemed to be great vascular and mental excitement, yet his temperature was down to 96 deg. and 4 min. He applied nitric acid to the wound, and while considering what to take in the way of internal remedies the excitement was suddenly succeeded by a depression and drowsiness so irresistible that he had only time to reach his bunk, when he became insensible. Dr. Wyman, a passenger on the Elbe, was called at 11 A. M. to see Dr. Stradling, and found him lying on his back on a bunk, legs stretched out, face and lips pale, expression dull; eyes fixed and glassy, the lids remaining open or shut as they were placed; pupils contracted. General surface of body warm and moist, but the feet and legs cold to above the knee. Temperature in axilia 99 deg. 8 min. Respiration about thirteen per minute, shallow. At the time, and for about four hours afterward, there was very little movement of the ribs, there being paralysis of the intercostal muscles, the respiration was almost, if not entirely abdominal. The breathing during the whole period was very irregular, both in frequency and depth, occasionally stertorous. Heart, sounds at apex and base normal and distinct at first; pulse varying from 88 to 94, moderately full, but easily compressible, sometimes irregular in force, this irregularity being coincident with irregularity of breathing.

There was complete paralysis of the lower extremities. On the left forearm were two black punctures, surrounded by a dusky margin of inflammation; the arm swoolen but very slightly. Those punctures Dr. Wyman sucked, drawing a little blood from one of them, and applied strong nitric acid freely. He also put on a ligature tightly above the elbow, which gave rise to great swelling of the forearm and hand later on. He administered a drachm of sulphuric ether twice in about twenty minutes, and then half a drachm with the same quantity of compound spirits of ammonia every twenty minutes or half an hour, until 3 o'clock in the afteenoon; about six drachms of ether and an ounce of ammonia altogether being taken. There was no movement of the body whatever until 3 o'clock, when a well defined tetanic spasm arched the body backward; hiccough, lasting some minutes, occurred several times; and there was twitching about the muscles of the upper part of the chest and shoulders. There was no vomiting; the sufferer spoke occasionally, complaining of a painful sensation at the heart, and often repeating again and again words which had no meaning in them, several times expressing his belief that he should not recover. At 1 o'clock he was given beef tea, with eggs and brandy alternately, with the ether and ammonia. After 3 o'clock the spasmodic movements ceased entirely to recur, and with the right hand he could grasp very feebly; he gradually recovered power in the right arm, right leg, left leg and arm, in the order given. The ligature was then removed, and at 5 o'clock he was conscious, and all general symptoms had disappeared, except great exhaustion and want of power in the back, which was apparent when he was raised up. He became rather hysterical. An hour later he fell asleep, and slept well for twelve hours, except that he was roused every two hours to take nourishment. Dr. Stradling says that when he awoke he was in no pain, but as weak as a baby, and became a mere lay figure for the exhibition of chicken broth, jelly, smelling salts, strong drink, misplaced sympathy, arrowroot and slippers.

THE ANT'S ANTICS.—The ant is ravenously fond of being eaten. Before the picnic-table can be spread he will be mixing himself freely with fine sugar, he will be in the cells of the bread, he will be bathing in the milk, and he will be lost in the melting butter. Whatever we are to eat he will be a part of it; he seems bound to get at the inside facts of human nature. But he is equally eager for the outside; one division will go down a man's neck, and other divisions will countermarch up his arms and ankles. One reason why, in spite of reason and fatigue, picnic parties always have a dance on the lawn the moment the lunch is over, is to shake out the ants from their clothes. Nobody ever really assigns this reason, but they all feel it, and feel the ants too, hence the antics.

Professor Theodore Mommsen, the eminent scholar who has had so great a misfortune in the bureing of his priceless library, is a Schleswiger and son of of a clergyman. He has a long, clean-shaven face, bright eyes hidden behind spectacles, and bushy hair falling nearly to his shoulders.

It was a bright Frenchman who sent to the Collector of Port a circular of his new brands of wine.

Freedom in Fashion.

If we try to sum up all the predictions in circulation with respect to the future fashions we can find no other positive fact than that they will be more individual than ever as to the details of toilets. I go to one of the first dress-makers of Paris and she confides to me that sleeves plain, narrow, and closely-fitting the arm will be adopted.

"Are you sure of it?" I ask.

"Oh, quite sure. Here are the corsages of Madame de B——, the most elegant woman in Paris. You see that the sleeves are all tight."

I go from her to another renowned dress-maker. She lowers her voice and whispers in my ear, "Sleeves will be full, and even gathered at the top."

"Are you quite certain?"

"Oh, fully. Here is the dress of the Countess de T——, the most elegant woman in Paris. The sleeves are full, you see."

It has really become impossible at the present time to affirm that a certain style is or is not in vogue. One leader of fashion wears such or such a thing; another, not less fashionable, wears just the opposite, and this is true as regards all the articles of dress. In the same manner very large bonnets are announced for the coming winter; yet medium-sized and even very small ones continue to be made. The present epoch is less than ever in favor of uniformity.

Each lady chooses and adopts her own fashions, and the lax discipline only asserts itself in a few general rules; for instance, no one wears crinoline, though a few ladies don small bustles, and no one would take it into her head, unless she sets economy above elegance, to wear a sacque with sleeves sewed in the armhole. Apart from a few interdictions of this sort, there is the wildest diversity of toilets; the army of women will no longer submit to be clad in uniform.

Wrappings, therefore, will be large; so will bonnets, at least in general; dresses will be short, but without exaggeration; trains will no longer be worn in the street; even for evening dresses it is said that skirts will be short in front at least, even when long behind. Polonaises will be revived for day and even certain evening dresses, but if the name remains the same the thing itself has changed; these polonaises are rather men's coats, which, coat-shaped in front and on the hips, are in the back a dress, shorter than the skirt for day dresses, and infinitely longer than the latter when the toilet is designed for evening assemblies. These coats, or habits, are generally embroidered with gold or silver, and are in all varieties; some high-necked, with narrow standing collars, slightly cut away in front; others opening wide over a plastron of the same material as the skirt; and others with Louis Quatorze vests, long, square, embroidered on the edges and trimmed in the neck with fine lace, that forms a voluminous jabot down the front. The sleeves, which are long, with high-necked and half long with open habits, are embroidered on the bottom with gold or silver. The favorite colors are all shades of green and admiral blue, a medium but vivid color.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Saturn's Rings.

We had a view of Saturn a few evenings since through the fine telescope in Mr. Seagrave's private observatory, that will long be remembered for its exceeding beauty. The night is rarely favorable for star-gazing, the definition perfect, and the atmosphere serene. The picture is one of surpassing loveliness, the most superb telescopic scene in the heavens. The orb is resplendent in coloring, bluish at the poles, pale yellow elsewhere, crossed by two creamy central belts and flecked with spots that suggest light scudding clouds. There is no appearance of a flattened disk, but the rounded outlines of a sphere, seeming about the size of the full moon, stand out in bold relief against the azure blackness of the sky. Around this softly-glowing center extend the wondrous rings, opening wide their encircling arms and cradling the planet in their protecting embrace. Every detail of the complex ring system is sharply defined and vividly painted on the celestial canvas. The outer and inner rings, the dusky ring, the space between the outer and inner ring, and even the division in the outer ring are plainly visible, while six of the eight moons dot the dark sky with points of golden glow. The six moons we see—one of them is larger than Mercury—circle around their primary within an extreme span of 4,000,000 miles. The beautiful rings lie within the path of the nearest moon and span a space of about 176,000 miles. The narrow, dark space between the inner and outer rings is 1,700 miles broad, and the dusky or third ring extends 9,000 miles within the inner or second ring.—*Providence Journal.*

CATCHING FROGS.—The Chinese have a curious way of eating frogs, which they—as well as many other people—like to eat. They catch them with their own children in this way: First procuring a young and tender frog, just getting out of his tadpole days, and at the age when he is very lively, they tie around his waist the end of a fish-line, and bob him up and down in the grass and among the rice where the sedate old frogs like to hide. One would suppose the grown-up frogs would be pleased to see the young ones having a lively time, but so far from that, no sooner does one catch sight of the young sprawler than he pounces on him, and swallows him whole—the monster! But he gets well paid for he is instantly hauled up into the frog-fisher's basket, and his still alive mouthful taken away from him, to be used again on another old frog.

PANCAKES.—Take three eggs and stir them in a pint of milk; add a good pinch of salt, and flour enough to make it into a thick, smooth batter. Fry in boiling fat till nearly done; roll over on either side; drain and serve very hot with lemon and powdered loaf sugar. The feat of tossing the pancake in the pan requires dexterity, but it is not difficult if the batter is very light.

BAKED LOBSTERS.—Ingredients: Lobsters, butter, cayenne pepper, breadcrumbs. Chop the meat, mix the breadcrumbs with it, and put to it a dressing of butter size of an egg, melted, a little cayenne pepper, and a little venegar, also braid into the butter the yelks of three hard-boiled eggs; put this into a dish, and over the top put a few breadcrumbs and bits of butter. Bake about twenty minutes, or till brown on top; may be eaten hot or cold and is very nice.

Coffee Drinking.

How strong should coffee be taken? is an inquiry of much practical importance. How much should be taken at a meal? is scarcely of less moment. Coffee, like any other beverage, may wholly ruin the health; the very use of it tends to this ruin as certainly as does the use of wine, cider, beer or any other unnatural stimulating drink. There is only one safe plan of using coffee, and that is, never, under any circumstances, except of extraordinary character, exceed in quantity, frequency or strength; take only one cup at the regular meal, and of given, unvarying strength. In this way in may be used every day for a lifetime, not only without injury but with greater advantage than an equal amount of cold water, and for the same reason that nothing cold should be drank at a regular meal, except by persons in vigorous health.

One pound of the bean should make sixty cups of the very best coffee. If a man takes coffee for breakfast only, one pound should last him two months, or six pounds a year.

One pound of coffee should be made to last a family of ten persons, young and old, one week. Put about two ounces of ground coffee in a quart of water, or rather divide the pound into seven portions, one for each breakfast in the week, and make a quart of coffee out of it, which will be sixty-four tablespoons. Give the youngest two tablespoonfuls and the oldest a dozen; the remainder of the one cup being filled up with boiled milk. This will give a cup of coffee sufficiently strong for all healthful purposes, for the respective ages; and for various reasons, pecuniary as well as physical, some such systematic plan as this should be adopted in every family in the land. How to make a good cup of coffee? is a third question. It is perhaps as good and as easy a plan as any to buy the coffee in the grain, pick out those that are imperfect, wash it, parch as much as will last a day or two, with your eye upon it all the time until it is of a rich brown, with no approach of black about it. Grind enough for the day's use; grind it fine, for the greater the surface exposed to the hot water the more of the essence you will have; pour the boiling water on the coffee, close it up, boil it ten minutes, let it stand to clear ten minutes, then use.

There are additional devices for husbanding the aroma, but as people who are so very particular about everything they eat being done to the nicest shade, are but a shade above the brutes, and generally die 30 years before their time of inanition, of chronic diarrhea, it is not thought important to initiate the readers of this journal any further into the mysteries of coffee-making and drinking.—*Journal of Health.*

IN THE KITCHEN.—Most maladies begin with the stomach, therefore are they directly traceable to the kitchen. The good cook's standard of excellence is a pleased palate; nature's standard is an unperturbed digestion; and nature gets the worst of the controversy. Even good cooks enrage the stomach; what, then, is to be said of the bad ones—the servants who are expected to prepare three meals a day, though they never had any instruction in the culinary art? Further, what do the men and women who order dinners know of things fit to eat? It is not only a possibility, but a lamentable frequent occurrence, that a meal of which the essentials are good in themselves is ruined for practical purposes by combination of dishes that can never agree upon transformation into blood, bone and muscle. The condiments, seasoning, etc., which are supposed to make dishes palatable, torment many a good liver to the very verge of worthlessness; while hard meats whose only virtue is in their flavor, fish smothered in irritating sauces, the rich and thoroughly indigestible desserts are stupefying the brains of numerous men worthy of at least nobler means of self-destruction. Physicians are needed in the kitchen as well as in the bed-chamber.

TO RENOVATE SILKS.—Sponge faded silks with warm water and soap; then rub them with a dry cloth on a flat board; afterward iron them on the inside with a smoothing-iron. Old black silks may be improved by sponging with spirits. In this case the ironing may be done on the right side, thin paper being spread over to prevent glazing.

CHICKEN SANDWICHES.—Ingredients: Chicken and ham, four eggs, one tablespoonful of olive-oil, mustard, vinegar. Chop the chicken (not too fine), also a little nice ham; then braid together the yelks of the eggs (boiled very hard) with the oil; when smooth add a little made mustard and vinegar, should it not be salt enough from the ham, add a little, stir this mixture well and add the meat. Have ready some thin slices of bread, buttered, and put some of the mixture between two slices. Very nice.

We should often be ashamed of our best actions if the world saw the motives which inspire us.—LA ROCHEFOUCAULD.

The printers in this office return thanks to the King of Spain for a fine watermelon and join in wishing the infant long life and happiness. In conclusion, may his royal nibs have many returns of the happy occasion, is the wish of the boys of this print-shop.—[Petroleum World.

It is astonishing how completely some people can be absorbed in their own thoughts. A prominent Galveston candidate who gives up the whole of his mind to politics met a church member, who remarked that his church had a new organ. "I hope it will support the regular nominees," was the absent-minded reply.—[Galveston News.

"I assure you, gentleman," said the convict, upon entering the prison, "that the place has sought me, and not I the place. My own affairs really demanded all my time and attention, and I may truly say that my selection to fill this position was an entire surprise. Had I consulted my own interests, I should have peremptorily declined to serve, but as I am in the hands of my friends, I see no other course but to submit." And he submitted.

TWO OF A KIND.—There are several ways of calling a man a puppy, but a Galvestonian did it about as neat as any the other day. A fashionable appeared at the studio with a genuine Newfoundland puppy and wanted its picture taken, for which $2 was asked. "How much do you ask if I am taken on the same picture?" "No extra charge. I don't charge any more for one than I do for both of you."—[Galveston News.

Ladies' Dress.

I should be glad to know what the women think, generally, about the style of dress we are at present doomed to wear, and I can see no better means of finding out than through the columns of the *Queen*. Most of those whom I have spoken to say as I do, that all pleasure in walking is quite gone; and for those who are not strong, the fatigue of battling every few steps with the heavy, narrow clinging skirt, is a very serious consideration. The verdict of acknowledged authorities on the cut of our dresses is, that a rather tight skirt, falling in slightly at the knees, is the most graceful, and displays the female form to the greatest advantage. I don't dispute it; on the contrary, I fully agree, but should add the words, when standing still. But in walking women do not fall in slightly at their knees, but step from their hips like the rest of the human race, therefore I maintain that our present costumes are unnatural, and unfit for us to wear during those periods of the day when we wish to be up and about. Graceful, as worn by ninety-nine people out of a hundred, they are not, for they oblige every one to take short stumbling steps, and there is usually a piece of skirt which is alternately kicked out and caught by the heel behind, which would strike every one as most absurd if we were not so thoroughly used to seeing it. There seems to me only one way out of it, and that is to have the present tight skirt divided, so as to be something like the trousers worn by women in the East. They would be quite loose, and would certainly not display the figure quite in the indecent manner the present skirts do, which would be no small gain to society, and they would be perfectly comfortable, and, I think, graceful. The feet would look much prettier, as any one has only to look at the effect on little boys' feet of long sailor trousers compared with knickerbockers, to see there is nothing sets off a foot better than a loose trouser. I do not, however, wish to use the word "trouser" with regard to the costume I am advocating, as it always brings the garments worn by men in this country to people's minds, and anything less like that in what I mean there could not be. I mean literally what I say, a skirt divided from half way above the knees, and made fall down to the ankles where it might be finished with bands or a tiny flounce, according to the taste of the wearer. I think the bodices of our dresses would have to be made rather differently, something after the cut of an outdoor jacket, coming down nearly to the knees. Of course, too, this part of the dress would vary very much to suit different people. Slim young girls could wear it moderately tight and rather shorter than older women, who might have it either quite loose or what is called half-fitting; but surely talent that can plan and execute the marvelous garments we see daily and hourly, could manage upper garments to suit all figures. Of the health aspect of the question I say little, for if people don't listen to Dr. Richardson and what he said in his lecture last spring at the London Institute about the extreme unhealthiness of our present tight and heavy clothing, they are not likely to attend to me; but I think I may safely say that all medical men will agree that a more unwise and unsuitable costume for daily wear than our present one could hardly be devised. We can, however, still keep it for evening dress, and there I don't think it does much harm, as practically no one moves about much at evening parties; and when not too tight, and with a moderate train, it is decidedly graceful. (I purposely do not refer to whether exhibiting as much as possible of bare chests and shoulders is desirable or not, that is entirely a matter of choice). Many people suggest shorter skirts for morning dresses, but I don't think they would ever become universal, as so few people have really perfect feet and ankles, and also without very thick stockings they would be cold, and very thick stockings would be considered clumsy. A plain, round untrimmed skirt would be comfortable, doubtless, and would not be heavy; but it would have such a bare, ungraceful look, I do not think people now-a-days could be got to adopt it. The weight of dresses we wear now is very great, made, as they usually are, with heavy kilt plaitings, and the constant drag cannot fail to be injurious.

Though the difference in our appearance from the change I am now advocating would not be very great, considering how narrow the skirts now are, and how completely they display every movement of the legs, still a reform of this kind would have to be undertaken by considerable numbers simultaneously; and those who agree in thinking it would be to the advantage and comfort of themselves and others might join a sort of society for the time being and agree to begin upon a particular day; and, different smaller societies forming themselves in the various towns, it could easily be managed without much remark. I think if people will think it over and consider the blessing and convenience of being able to step into a train or across the gutter without having to prepare to be almost thrown down by a sudden jerk from their dress having selected that moment to cling to their stocking, and the comfort of not feeling as if their legs were tied together whenever there is the least wind, they will come to the conclusion that the proposed scheme is, at any rate, worth a trial. I should be glad to see what suggestions will be thrown out by others for forming ourselves into a temporary society till some such dress becomes universal.—F. W. HARBERTON, in the *London Queen*.

A few days ago the engineer of a train near Montreal saw a large dog on the track barking furiously. The engineer whistled, but the dog refused to stir and was run over and killed. The engineer observed that the animal crouched close to the ground as he was struck by the cow-catcher. A minute later the fireman saw a bit of white muslin flattering on the locomotive, and he stopped the engine. On going back to where the dog was killed it was discovered that not only the dog, but a little child had been killed. It was then seen that the dog had been standing guard over the child, and had sacrificed his life rather than desert his charge. The child had wandered away from a neighboring house.

A man asleep at the top of a telegraph pole was a recent spectacle in Boston. He was a drunken repairer, who had grown drowsy at his work. A great crowd gathered, but nothing was done to arouse him, and he finally awoke in safety.

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Dealer in all kinds of

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A Large Assortment Always on hand, which will be sold

AT REASONABLE PRICES!

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I keep on hand a lot of Burial Cases and Coffins, and have a FIRST-CLASS HEARSE, so that I am prepared to supply

Everything Necessary for Funerals on Short Notice!

STORE COR. THIRD AND MAIN STS.,

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C. D. MORIN,

At his Old Stand, Opposite the Bank of Woodland,

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PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING

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House Furnishing Goods of all kinds in his line.

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All Sizes, made to order.

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TOOLS FOR BORING WELLS

Can be had at my Store. Orders from the Country Promptly attended to.

SHOP ON MAIN STREET.

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Fall Trade!

1880.

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F. S. FREEMAN & CO.,

Who sell Everything in the way of

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SAN FRANCISCO WHOLESALE PRICE,

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We will sell General Merchandise Cheaper than Ever at our Store at Capay, Cal.

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My store and goods having been burned on the 1st instant, I have been compelled to temporarily suspend business. I desire the public to

TAKE NOTICE

That I will Open in my

OLD STORE,

....ON THE....

OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE STREET,

Which has been used as a Tin Shop,

WITHIN A FEW DAYS,

And continue there until I can erect a BRICK STORE on the site of the fire.

The public are invited to call and continue their patronage. The goods will be on hand in a few days.

All persons indebted to me are requested to call and settle their accounts without delay.

se9w A. HAINES.

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J. A. Wilson,

Furniture Dealer,

Gives notice to his old customers and the public generally, that he has removed to

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A few doors above his old place, in the same block, where he has a splendid Stock of Furniture of all kinds. Give him a call.

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Having purchased the well-known and popular

Meat Market

Heretofore conducted by Johnson & Mossmeyer, propose to sell meats at 6, 8, 10, and 12½ Cents per pound, and respectfully solicit the patronage of their old customers and the public generally. Bills will be collected monthly.

MARKET IN COLLEGE BLOCK,

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Meat Delivered anywhere in town.

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MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO.

Have just received their

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Of the Latest and Most Approved Styles of

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And invite the inspection and patronage of the Ladies of Woodland and vicinity.

Sewing Machine Oil and all kinds of Needles for sale. Stamping done to order. Also, Agents for the Celebrated

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WE WILL SEND YOU ONE OF

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Parlor size, with latest improvements (size of cylinder 2¼ inches long by 4 inches in diameter). It is the scientific wonder of the age! It talks, laughs, coughs, cries, crows, whistles and gives any intonation of the human voice. It furnishes a continual source of amusement.

Send cash by money order, draft or registered letter. Make draft or money orders payable to T. CLELAND. Address,

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je17w 38 Union Square, New York

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Having purchased this well known Hotel, I take pleasure in informing the traveling public that I am ready to receive their patronage, and will guarantee full satisfaction at all times.

Board and Lodging per week, $6.00; Single Meals, 50 Cents.

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Publishes all the County Official Advertisements.

WOODLAND, CAL:

Thursday, December 9, 1880.

SYNOPSIS OF PRESIDENT HAYES MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

[From the Sacramento Bee.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Copies of the President's annual message to Congress have been mailed to all the principal cities. The message opens with a review of the present condition of the country, and dwells at some length on the rapid growth of our national prosperity and what is termed "our sound financial system."

THE SOUTH.

The President expresses satisfaction with the outlook of affairs in the Southern States. He believes that the South is steadily advancing in the direction of political freedom and toleration, and that before long the ballot will be as free in that section as in the North. He also expresses the belief that the era of bloodshed on account of political differences has passed, and points to the fact that there is now less intimidation and violence in the South than was practiced a few years ago. He thinks that education in the South will ultimately restore harmony between the two sections and raise the negro to a plane of development where he will be able to protect himself. It is on this portion of the message that the President may be said to review his administration.

HE WANTS POLYGAMY ERADICATED.

Upon the Mormon question the President uses plain language, and urges Congress to adopt such measures as will secure the speedy abolition of the evil. The President says the fact that so large a community has been permitted to live in open defiance of the laws of the United States and of morality is a national disgrace and one that should be remedied without delay. Congress is called upon to give early and earnest attention to the subject, that the people of Utah may be called to conform to the same laws and regulations that govern the rest of the country.

CIVIL SERVICE.

In theory, Mr. Hayes believes in appointing good men to office, and continuing them during good behavior. He believes also in the theory of separating the Government service from politics, elaborates his well known theories upon these subjects, and points in illustration to the improvement made in the administration of the New York Custom-house and in the New York Post-office. A great portion of the message is devoted to this subject.

OUR COMMERCE.

A chapter is devoted to a review of our commercial relations and the condition of our maritime business. He recommends several measures which he thinks would promote the development of our merchant marine.

THE CHINESE TREATIES.

The message contains a somewhat lengthy recital of the Chinese question, the appointment of the Chinese Commission, the causes leading thereto, etc. The President thinks the treaties solve satisfactorily the Chinese question in politics in this country.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The President embodies in his message Secretary Sherman's review of the history of specie resumption. He calls upon Congress to take steps to refund the $700,000,000 of bonds that falls due next year, and dwells upon the fact that a better time for refunding could not be found than now, when the country is prosperous and business throughout the country is on a sound basis, while there is a great excess of capital in business centers that would gladly seek a Government loan in a mush lower bond than any of these now outstanding. The President does not mention the rate of interest that he would advise on a bond for refunding. There is no recommendation to Congress for the stoppage of the coinage of the silver dollar. The only recommendation upon this subject also comes from Secretary Sherman, and relates to the coinage of a silver dollar that will contain enough silver to make it equal in value to the present market value of the gold dollar. The cost of recoinage would be covered by the profits of the Government already made in the coinage of silver bullion.

OUR HARBORS.

It is shown that at the present time all the great commercial points in the United States are absolutely in a defenseless condition, and in the event of a foreign trouble uncalculable damage could be done to our commercial interests before the first step of a real defense could be made. The President calls upon Congress to take this subject into consideration and to provide for a system of liberal appropriations to remedy this great weakness.

POSTAL BANKS.

The President does not indorse all of Postmaster General Maynard's suggestions. He recommends only the adoption of a postal savings bank scheme, but says nothing about the postal telegraph.

DEPUTY MARSHALS.

Under the head of the Department of Justice the President speaks of the Attorney General's recommendation that a sufficient sum be appropriated by Congress for the payment of the deputy marshals.

NATIONAL ELECTIONS.

Attorney Devens, in an elaborate manner, urges upon Congress the propriety of having a national supervision of the ballot in all national elections, and recommends that Congress take the position that in national elections State lines are not to be considered, and that the national authority be directed to protect the ballot box from fraud and intimidation in all sections of the country. The President, while agreeing with the ideas of General Devens, did not think it best to incorporate this recommendation in his message.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

Secretary Schurz's policy is approved, and the President thinks that his plan for educating the Indian so that he can take care of himself is the only true solution of the Indian question. He calls upon Congress to give aid in the way of appropriations to encourage this plan, which looks to the establishment of the Indian upon land of his own, breaking up all tribal relations and gradual withdrawal of financial support on the part of the Government.

PROMOTION OF EDUCATION.

The President recommends that the remainder of the public lands of the country be set aside for the education of the illiterate of all sections. This would result, he thinks, in giving the most of it to the South. The education of both white and black would have a tendency to place the two sections upon a closer intellectual level, and consequently, in a closer bond.

OTHER MATTERS.

The closing chapter of the message relates entirely to the affairs of the District of Columbia. The improvement of the Potomac river flats is recommended as necessary to the health and beauty of the national capital. He calls upon Congress to appropriate in one sum enough to do the entire work in one year, and estimates that $3,000,000 is ample to do this work. He calls upon Congress also to make the necessary appropriations to continue the work of the Washington Monument. Other suggestions are made looking forward to the improvement of the District and the consequent beautifying of the National Capital.

THE recent storm has been very severe in the Sierra. The snow has been coming down heavily ever since the storm first commenced, and it is necessary to keep the snow plows in constant operation. The obstruction of the Central Pacific railroad near Alta, caused by the landslide last Thursday, was removed the next day.

Latest Telegraphic News.

Associated Press Special Dispatches.

The South American War.

ROME, Dec. 1.—The *Diretto* publishes the following telegram from Valparaiso: Twenty-five thousand Chileans, 4,000 cavalry and 100 cannon left Arica on the 5th ult., and arrived at Pisco on the 25th. A great battle was expected near the end of November. The Peruvians are estimated as numbering nearly twice as many as the Chileans.

The Peruvian Guano Company in London had a telegram November 29th that the Chileans occupied Pisco November 20th without opposition.

Horrible Triple Murder.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7.—A most horrible triple murder was committed by an insane man this morning near Chester, Ill. Louis Tockstein became insane a few days ago and was placed in the asylum at Jacksonville. He dashed through the front window of the room, and ran down the road leading out into the country, blood streaming from his hands from cuts made by the broken glass to the house of Thomas Ryan, an old man of 66 years, with whom lived his widowed daughter, Mrs. Smith, and her little girl of 12 years, and a boy still younger. Tockstein, who had stripped himself naked on the road, rushed wildly in and ordered the inmates to kneel down and pray, saying they had but fifteen minutes to live. They all obeyed but the little boy, who escaped from the house, ran to a neighbors and gave the alarm. When the friends arrived at the scene they found Ryan and Mrs. Smith dead, with their skulls smashed in by an ax, and the little girl lying headless on the floor, the maniac having chopped the child's head completely off. After a fierce and desperate struggle he was overpowered and bound with rope, his wounds dressed, clothes put on him and taken to Jacksonville.

Counting the Electoral Vote.

WASHINGTON, December 7th.—The disonssion in the House to-day as to whether the joint resolution on Electoral count was a question of privilege brought out sharply the two sides of the question really involved, the Democrats holding that the House alone could judge whether a contingency had arisen which would demand of the House the counting of the vote for President and Vice-President, while the Republicans, headed by Robeson, held that the House could not, by appointing tellers, elect a President, nor could it create the contingency in which it claimed the right to count the vote. They could only be notified of such contingency by the Senate.

Roll of Honor.

The following is the Roll of Honor for Plainfield School District for the month ending December 1st, 1880:

THIRD GRADE.

Annie Ogden 86, Samuel Barker 85, Willie Cassel 87, Lenard Cassel 84.

FIFTH GRADE.

Charles Ogden 86, Lena Germeshausen 87, Ella Anderson 87, Nellie Griffin 82, Mamie Griffin 92, Frank Cook 82, Eddie Conner 83, Eva Enyart 85.

SIXTH GRADE.

Lauren Ogden 82, Selma Germeshausen 87, Henry Johnson 82.

SEVENTH GRADE.

Douglas Hill 88, Grace Hill 86, Belle Cassel 88, Mamie Brannigan 84, Janie Brannigan 85, Katie Germeshausen 88, Fannie Anderson 89, Willie Germeshausen 84, Amelia Germeshausen 83, Homer Cook, 90, Theodore Oeste 89.

NINTH GRADE.

Johnnie Anderson 87, Johnnie Griffin 91, Otto Greiner 83, Willie Enyart 86, Henry Germeshausen 83, Nettie Miller 83.

S. E. LOWE, Teacher.

List of Unclaimed Letters

Remaining in the Postoffice at Woodland, Yolo Co., Cal., Dec. 4th, 1880:

Dickson, Minnie	Woodson J. W.
Flourney, George	Young, Wm. B. (2)
Hall, Mrs. R. B.	Van Hoyten, D. (2)
Wayne, S. A.	

Persons calling for the above letters will please say advertised. L. WALKER, P. M.

Sherman, Hyde & Co., San Francisco. The only manufacturers of Upright Pianos on this Coast, took first premium at the State Fair. They sell this first-class Piano for only $350, with Stool and Cloth Cover. Pacific Coast Agents for the Estey Organs, also the Weber Pianos and Haines Bros.' Square and Upright Pianos. Pianos sold on $10 monthly installments. Organs at $5. All warranted. Address Sherman, Hyde & Co., Cor. Kearney and Sutter Streets, San Francisco. de6

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle. oct1d1wF&W

A Card. To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, N. Y. City.* de22lwMWF

Summons.

IN THE JUSTICE'S COURT, CACHE Creek Township, in the County of Yolo, State of California.

R. B. JOHNSON, Plaintiff, vs. CARL WEHRMAN, Defendant.

The People of the State of California send greeting to CARL WEHRMAN, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff in the Justice's Court of Cache Creek Township, County of Yolo, State of California, and to answer before the Justice at his office in said Township, the complaint filed therein, within five days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within the Township in which this action is brought; or if served out of said Township, but in said County, within ten days; otherwise within twenty days.

The said action is brought to recover the sum of $68.65, lawful money, alleged to be due Plaintiff by you for labor performed and materials furnished within the last two years next preceding the commencement of this action; and you are hereby notified that if you fail to so appear and answer said complaint, as above required, said Plaintiff will take judgment against you for $68.65 lawful money, together with costs of suit.

Make legal service and due return hereof.

Given under my hand this 2d day of December, 1880.

A. C. RUGGLES,
Justice of the Peace of said Township.

de9w2m

Summons.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE State of California, in and for the County of Yolo.

ANN E. BRADSHAW, Plaintiff, vs. T. A. BRADSHAW, Defendant.

The People of the State of California send greeting to T. A. BRADSHAW, Defendant:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this County; within thirty days if served elsewhere.

The said action is brought to dissolve the bonds of matrimony existing between Plaintiff and Defendant, on account of willful desertion, etc., and for general relief and custody of minor children, all of which will more fully appear by reference to complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Superior Court, this 8th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

[SEAL.] J. K. SMITH, Clerk.

de2w2m By JOS. LABUSIER, Deputy Clerk.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL!

MRS. H. KAREWSKI

.....OFFERS HER.....

New, Well Selected & Large Stock of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

GLOVES,
UNDERWEAR,
HOSIERY,
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
TIES,
RIBBONS,
BLACK AND COLORED VELVETS,
PLUSHES,

SATINS AND SILKS,

In all desirable shades,

MILLINERY GOODS

Far Below any Store in Town!

And takes pleasure in inviting the Ladies of Yolo Co. to come and examine her Stock.

All her Goods are New and the Very Latest Style.

☞ NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS. ☜

I beg to inform the public that I am still keeping my well known DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT, and guarantee satisfactory work, with closest economy in the use of Dress Goods. MRS. H. KAREWSKI.
de3dw

C. & W. E. Shellenberger,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

WOODLAND AGRICULTUR'L IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSE,

Under Washington Hall,

WOODLAND, CAL.,

General Dealers in all kinds of

Farming Implem'ts

AND MACHINERY:

Threshing Machinery,
Portable, Stationary and Traction Engines,
Separators,
Reapers,
Mowers,
Headers,
Sulky, Walking and Gang Plows,

Feed Mills, Fanning Mills, Farm Wagons,

Harrows, Cultivators, Seeders, Etc., Etc.

C. & W. E. SHELLENBERGER.
de9w

Make No Mistake!

No matter what others may advertise, I am positively selling goods cheaper than any other house in Woodland. This I assert and can easily convince any one who can discern a good article from so-called cheap auction trash.

Newspaper ADVERTISING

is lamentably abused in this community. Does any one deny this? But it is my purpose to use this column as a legitimate means of communicating with my friends and the consuming classes, to whom I have been known in the trade for a good many years, and will therefore leave it to them to judge as regards my honesty and fair dealing. I will only state facts, and make no boisterous assertions. My motto is

One Price to All.

No misrepresentations of goods. I have used my best efforts to stock my store with the best in the market, consisting of the largest and finest assortment of

Gents' Youths' and Children's

HATS!

ever displayed in Woodland, of which I make a specialty.

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods.

In endless Variety. Genuine Scotch Underwear; also the best French Percale and Cheviot Shirts; the finest Columbia Flannels; the Latest Novelties in Neckwear and Silk Handkerchiefs, Boots and Shoes, and other lines belonging to a First-Class Gents' Furnishing Goods House.

Make No Mistake,

BUT REMEMBER

HENRY SHAWL,

Opp. Wells, Fargo's Express Office.

de9dw

Horses Strayed.

STRAYED FROM THE RANCH of L. C. LANE, six miles northeast of Dunnigans, one Roan Horse five years old, one Bay Mare, white strips on tip end of nose, one Sorrel, two years old, bald face, heavy set—all branded 4 on left side of neck. Also one Bay Yearling, good size, no brand, white hind feet. Any information leading to the recovery of the above will be well rewarded. TIERY J. WRIGHT.
Woodland, Cal. de9w1m*

HOLIDAY GOODS.

The public is respectfully invited to inspect our Large and Elegant Selection of Goods suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

.....CONSISTING OF.....

Celluloid Toilet Cases,
French Odor Cases,

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

PERFUMERY,

Fancy Colognes,
Hand Mirrors,
Toilet Sets,
Combs and Brushes

.....THE BEST....

French Perfume,

50 Cents Per Ounce!

.....ALSO,.....

A FINE LOT OF

Juvenille & Other Books!

Photograph and Autograph Albums!

PAPETERRE & LEATHER GOODS!

PRANG'S

Christmas Cards!

AND A LARGE STOCK OF

DIARIES

FOR 1881.

J. B. ELSTON,

One Door West of Great Western Bankrupt Store,

WOODLAND. de8dw

Holiday Goods

IN ABUNDANCE

.....AT THE.....

WOODLAND VARIETY STORE.

PURE CANDIES

Of My Own Manufacture!

My Candies are warranted to be pure, and I have the largest stock, the most complete assortment and the choicest qualities ever kept in Yolo County. I keep none but what I can make at my own Factory.

Toys, Etc.

My assortment of Toys for the Holidays is not only the largest but also the best I have ever had in stock. They are choice, and no mistake. Anything from a DOLL TO A WHEELBARROW.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Account Books and Stationery in great quantity and variety. Also,

Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes,

And an almost endless variety of et ceteras.

Be Sure and Give Me an Early Call.

G. E. ST. LOUIS,
OPPOSITE THE COLLEGE.
de7dw

Holiday Sweets

AND FRUITS.

For your **NICE FRESH CANDIES AND FRUITS** don't fail to go to

BRENDEL'S

AT THE NEWS DEPOT, MAIN ST.

A constantly increasing stock in quantity and quality for Holiday use arriving daily.

Cigars, Tobacco, Nuts & Fruits

As fine and cheap as any place in town.

A liberal share of the public patronage respectfully solicited.

F. W. BRENDEL, Proprietor.
de8dw

C. M. CASLER,

DRUGGIST,

MAIN ST., WOODLAND.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

HOLIDAY GOODS

In my line now in stock,

—ALSO,—

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colors, Varnishes and Glass,

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS for Medicinal purposes,

—AND—

Fine Cigars a Specialty.
de5dw

1863. 1881.

Don't You Forget to Read This Column!

ANNUAL PROCLAMATION

.....FROM THE.....

Yolo County

REAL ESTATE

.....AND.....

INSURANCE

HEADQUAFTERS

.....OF.....

GEO. D. FISKE.

Now that the bed-rock has been reached in prices of Real Estate, and the upward movement commenced in earnest, is the time to invest your money where it will be sure to bring you a good rate of interest, with the almost sure event that you will double your money in a few years, by purchasing some of the very desirable property offered for sale at this Agency, you can find **BARGAINS** in

Grain, Vine, Clover, Garden and Stock Farms.

As we have business connections with Real Estate Agencies all over the United States, we can offer facilities to parties having property for sale superior to any other Agency in the State. Also

Town of Woodland

PROPERTY

For Sale or to Rent.

It is not necessary to say here that this

Fire Insurance

AGENCY

Has paid more money to Policy-holders than all the other Agencies combined in this County, and the numerous testimonials published from time to time attest the prompt manner in which losses are adjusted and paid, representing a large number of

The Most Reliable Insurance Companies in the World.

Would invite all persons contemplating Insurance to call and examine for themselves the standing ability and manner of doing business as well as terms of the Companies represented. We offer all the time RELIABLE INDEMNITY, also call attention to the

NEW ENGLAND

Life Insurance Co.

OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

The many patrons of this Company in this County will attest as to its fair dealing. The Company's Assets have grown since 1863 (the time of organization of this Agency)

$7,000,000 to nearly $16,000,000

The Losses have all been promptly paid and Endowments met as fast as matured, the Dividends averaging in fifteen years about 33 per cent.

We claim for this Institution that it is one of the most beneficent of the age, and no man under 40 years of age, at least, should fail to possess himself of a Policy of some size. We affirm that besides the fact of Insurance, no man of 35 years of age and under can make a more Profitable Investment than in a 15-year Endowment Policy in this Company.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE LIST OF POLICY-HOLDERS,

The Plans, etc., of Company, it will cost you nothing to ask questions. Also,

AGENCY OF

Travelers' Accident

INSURANCE CO.

Of Hartford, Conn.

Every man should have an Accident Policy; it is the cheapest kind of Insurance.

AGENCY OF THE

Anglo Californian Bank

(LIMITED)

AND THE

PACIFIC BANK.

Money to Loan at Low Rates

OF INTEREST.

Parties having Money to Loan will do well to apply to this Agency, as we are in constant communication with gilt-edged applications.

OFFICE, P. O. BUILDING.

WOODLAND, CAL. de6dw

County Treasurer's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT there are funds in the Treasury to redeem all warrants registered as follows:

ON THE GENERAL FUND,

Prior to January 1st, 1880.

ON THE HOSPITAL FUND,

Prior to Sept. 1st, 1879, and warrants Nos. 948, 949, 951, 952. Registered September 1st, 1879.

ON THE CONTINGENT FUND,

Prior to March 11, 1879, and warrants Nos. 244, 245, 250, 251, 252. Registered March 11th, 1879.

WOODLAND, December 10th, 1880.

A. C. KEAN,
de7d1w3t Treasurer of Yolo County.

A NEW FEATURE

—IN THE—

Mercantile Business of Woodland!

Fall and Winter Stock.

$25,000 WORTH OF NEW GOODS

Received Direct from the East,

WHICH WE ARE SELLING

AT EASTERN PRICES.

OUR STOCK OF GOODS IS

Too Extensive to Enumerate!

We have used the best judgment in selecting the

Latest and Most Desirable Goods,

—AND—

Our Prices are Bottom Figures.

We also received a Full Assortment

—OF—

MME. DEMOREST'S MOST RELIABLE PATTERNS!

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.,

COR. FIRST AND MAIN STREETS,

WOODLAND.

oct1w

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, December 9, 1880.

GEO. M. MOTT is the authorized agent of this paper in Sacramento for soliciting advertisements and subscriptions, collecting bills, etc.

Every letter or communication to the DEMOCRAT *should bear the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.*

Town and County Matters

Letter From Blacks Station.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

BLACKS STATION, Dec. 6th, 1880.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—It having been some time since I have seen a communication from our little station in your paper, I now write you.

The business changes of this place have been quite numerous, considering its smallness. Prominent among them is that of the hotel. The present proprietor having entirely renovated it, and built an addition of several rooms, is conducting a thriving business.

Mr. Davidson, one of our most energetic merchants, has bought the interest of his partner, Mr. Dodge, and intends to conduct the business himself. By the way, Mr. Davidson is a bachelor, and, if I understand rightly, would not be averse to marrying, providing the *young* lady be good-looking; so, pretty maiden friends, remember you are privileged only once in four years, improve the present opportunity, do not lose a good, honest and handsome husband. "A hint to the wise is sufficient."

Mr. Wilbur, one of our architects, has purchased the lumber yard from Mr. Davidson, and contemplates erecting a planing mill, of which we are very much in need.

The saloon business has undergone some changes, of which I am not especially informed.

The butcher shop has been reopened by one Mr. Wohlman, who is doing a good business.

Mr. C. H. Smart has recently returned from a short visit East, his youngest daughter, Miss Genevieve, accompanying him. Since his return he has erected a neat two-story dwelling.

E. T. Gray intends building a residence soon, so I understand.

Mr. L. L. Burr has sold his farm to Mr. E. E. Gordon for the sum of $7,000, and intends emigrating to Washington Territory. We are sorry to lose one of our oldest residents, but hope he may find a good home and friends wherever he goes.

Our resident physician, Dr. H. P. Miller, has removed from his former abode, having purchased a neat little cottage and furnished it, not in the usual characteristic bachelor style, but in a manner which would do credit to a good housekeeper, as any one would perceive on entering.

Our school has had a short vacation, as Prof. J. T. MacDonald (a recent graduate of Colby University, Maine) having been in attendance before the Board of Examination which convened at Woodland. We are doubly proud of our worthy pedagogue, who passed the best examination of any teacher in Yolo county, which, as the county boasts of her good teachers, is no light compliment.

The young men intend organizing a lodge of the A. O. U. W.'s, which is one step towards home amusements.

A Sunday School will soon be organized, as Mr. Davidson left this morning for the purpose of purchasing a bell for the hall, and the necessary books, etc., and that is one step towards civilization.

The health of the community is generally good, although our shoemaker, Mr. M. T. Reidy, is very low with the typhoid fever, but with the aid of Dr. Miller we hope to see him soon around again. Mr. Ed Root is suffering severely from a painful hand or arm. Mr. George Flournoy is convalescent from a severe attack of rheumatism.

The band has reunited, and, if possible, discourses better music than formerly, judging from the excellent manner in which they played a few evenings since at a social given at our residence for the young folks, in honor of Miss Parthania Clark, of Woodland, who is visiting us. About thirty couples were present. Allow me to thank said musicians for their kindness in playing for us.

Mr. J. B. Moomaw intends leaving for the Bay in a day or so, for the purpose of buying in a stock of toys, Christmas presents, etc. I presume we will have a Christmas tree for the little folks.

Mr. Willard Long, of San Francisco, is visiting his home.

Mr. Hershey and sister are visiting Hon. D. N. Hershey. They have just arrived from Maryland and intend remaining for several months.

Miss Parthania Clark we consider as one of our guests. Respectfully,

MRS. R. M. HUSTON.

Superior Court—Bush, Judge.

Monday, Dec. 6th, 1880.

Estate of John Devilbiss, deceased—Continued until next Monday, Dec. 13th, 1880.

James Moore vs. Clear Lake Water Company—Set for Dec. 13th, 1880, at 9 o'clock A.M. (No jury.)

Biggerstaff vs Briggs—Passed. Set for trial Dec. 23d, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Hegelau vs. Hegelau—Passed.

People vs. Hogan and Johnson, burglary—Defendants pleaded not guilty, demanded separate trials, and cases continued until Monday, Dec. 13th, 1880.

Rhodes vs. Kindelt—Set for Dec. 22nd, 1880, at 1 o'clock P.M.

Rhodes vs. Lambert—Same order. (No jury in either case).

Fredericks vs. Allen—Jury waived. Set for Dec. 21st, 1880, at 9 o'clock A.M.

People vs. Lung Foo, murder—Counsel for defendant moved to dismiss the information on the ground that the testimony was not taken down as required by law, and that defendant has not been legally committed by the magistrate. Taken under advisement until Wednesday, Dec. 8th, at 1 o'clock P.M.

People vs. Edward Muir, arson—Defendant ordered to plead, Monday, Dec. 13th.

People vs. Antone Davalo—Counsel for defendant moved to dismiss on the ground that no legal instructions had been filed. Taken under advisement until Wednesday next, at 1 o'clock P.M.

Teachers' Association.

The Teachers' Association of Yolo county met at Good Templar Hall, Saturday the 27th inst. Twenty teachers were present and enrolled their names. Committees were appointed on Constitution and By-Laws and Order of Business, whose reports were heard and adopted. Officers were elected for the ensuing term of six months, as follows: J. I. McConnell, President; Miss Della Jones, Vice President; C. E. Dingle, Treasurer; and Mrs. Sue E. Grant, Secretary. A programme for the next regular meeting was made out, placing on duty Miss Katie Fisher and Miss Emily W. Grant, Essay; Miss Della Jones and Miss E. Kise, Recitation; Mr. Fisher and Mr. Tooley, Discussion, and Prof. Grant, Lecture. The next regular meeting will take place at ten A. M. Saturday, Dec. 18th, place of meeting to be hereafter designated.

A Card.

Will those members of the Congregational Church and Society who called a meeting Nov. 2d and voted out members, inform those members why they did so, and why they had no notice of the meeting? Or are we living as in the days of the Spanish Inquisition, when people's heads were taken off without their daring to ask why? A VICTIM.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

[Star (*) *Notices under this head will be charged for, per line, at the rate of 10 cents for the first, and 5 cents for subsequent insertions.*]

The rain has been general throughout the State and has everywhere been hailed as a blessing.

Wild geese in countless numbers are seen flying overhead mornings and evenings since the rains.

Money to loan. Loans negotiated by W. M. Coward. *

We understand that the effects of the late Joseph La Busier will pay all his indebtedness and leave a small surplus over.

W. S. Huston, well known in business relations in this county, is now employed as one of the salesmen at the White House.

J. I. Eaton has the best ham and bacon in town, corner Main and Third Streets. *

Complaints at the condition of the drainage on Main Street are continually heard since the rains. Clean out the gutters and let the water escape.

Frazer & Co. have recently butchered over one hundred porkers with a view to making bacon of their carcasses. They propose to make this branch of their business a permanent thing if successful in the present instance.

Genuine Havana and Key West Cigars for sale at Whittemore's Drug Store. *

A social dance is to be given at Lewis' Hotel, Dunnigan, under the direction of George Crowder on Friday evening next, Dec. 10th. Music will be furnished by the Clappy quadrille band, and an enjoyable time is promised to all who attend.

Joshua Sovereign has erected in front of his blacksmith shop a large and very attractive sign, which deserves notice at our hands, on account of the elaborate manner in which it is gotten up. Josh deserves credit for his enterprise in this particular.

Have you seen and tried Casler's "Our Darling" Cigars—"Too nice for anything" and only 5 cents. *

The two young men who were recently arrested in Sacramento for some petty offense and afterwards were suspected of being the individuals who burglarized several bachelor cabins in this city one night last week were brought here last Tuesday, and are now in jail awaiting examination on a charge of burglary.

The turkey bone sign is again being verified. According to the marks exhibited on all the bones yet examined by gentlemen who understand the thing, the latter part of this winter is to be quite wet, and very favorable to crops. The late bountiful shower would seem to vindicate that the turkey bone "business" is all right so far.

Only the *best* and *purest* brands of Tobacco and Cigars sold at the Variety Store of Geo. C. St. Louis. *

J. B. Elston has received a full and complete stock of fancy articles, books and many other attractive holiday goods. His show cases present an appearance it is worth a walk of several blocks to get a glimpse of, all should avail themselves of the opportunity now presented to inspect the many elegant articles on exhibition at this popular store.

M. Michaels & Co., of the Great Western Bankrupt Store, are out in another double column announcement. Read what this popular and enterprising firm have to say this time. The Great Western Bankrupt Store gains in popularity all the time, and deservedly so, for its managers are men who know how to deal with customers. Take a look at their new goods.

J. I. Eaton has the finest stock of glassware, dishes and Chrismas notions in Woodland. Come looky see, no costy you one centy. *

Upon a warrant sworn out by George E. Landis, officer Powers went to Sacramento last week and arrested Julia A. Finn, the woman who claims to be the wife of Landis, and who shot at her defaulting husband three or four times a week or two since. After her arrest she was released, upon giving bail in the sum of $1,500, with parties in Sacramento city as sureties.

The next meeting of the Woodland Health and Temperance Club will be held at the Advent Church on Saturday evening, December 18th, when a lecture will be delivered by Elder J. L. Wood, also choice selections in singing, recitations, etc., making an entertaining programme, which will be published hereafter. Admission free, no collection taken and all are cordially invited.

For a really good Five Cent Cigar try the Yum Yum and El Tropic at Whittemore's Drug Store, one door west of the Express office. *

C. B. Culver, the grocer, grows in popularity with the public every day. One reason is that he gets acquainted with the people through the columns of the local papers. The enterprise he exhibits in this particular not only insures success to him in business, but establishes for him a character among business men throughout the State. Read his new advertisement in to-day's paper. It is worth your while.

A short serial by Mrs. Burnett, author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," etc., will begin in the February *Scribner*. Meantime Mrs. Burnett is writing what promises to be her longest novel, for *Scribner's Monthly*. Its scene is laid in Washington. Mr. Cable's new serial, "Madame Delphine," will also begin in February, and run through three or four numbers. Mrs. Schayer's "Tiger Lily" will be concluded in the January number.

For the Holidays! A complete new stock of Toys suitable for holiday gifts just opened at the Variety Store of Geo. C. St. Louis. Go and see this new and novel exhibit of Toys. *

The State Electoral College concluded its business Thursday afternoon by casting five ballots for Hancock and English for President and Vice-President of the United States and one for Garfield and Arthur. Stephen Cooper, the Colusa pioneer, was, after several ballots, selected as messenger to convey the result to Washington. Dr. Shorb, one of the Electors, being sick, L. C. Branch, of Modesto, was chosen to act in his stead.

The following is the Roll of Honor of the school in Champion District, for the month ending November 26, 1880: Eliza Stephens 99, Rhoda Maxwell 99, Willie Maxwell 99, Elwood Bryant 96, Sarah Wisdom 91, Ella Wisdom 94, Nellie Stephens 90, Katie Stephens 98, Lewis Stephens 97, Joe Stephens 96, Bessie Stephens 95, George Maxwell 96, Peter Wisdom 92, Willie Harriman 94, Gregory Stephens 90. MARY GADDIS, Teacher.

Houses to rent. Apply to W. M. Coward, Real Estate Agent, Woodland. *

The State of California is now thirty years old, and we have many children whose parents were born in this State. Is it not time, therefore, that we should consider the effects of climate upon physique? Some thoughtful medical men insist that we are producing a race very distinct from anything else known on the continent, and if so, we ought to know it. The State Board of Health ought to be charged with this investigation.—*S. F. Post.*

Last Tuesday morning Postmaster Walker began to keep a count of the number of cards, plain envelopes, stamped envelopes, foreign letters, number of newspapers, and weight of packages of third-class matter mailed at the Woodland Postoffice, the count to be continued one week, or until next Tuesday night. The work of taking this count is arduous, and requires time, care and patience. It is desired that those having letters or other matter to mail will deposit it in the office as much before mail time as possible.

Patronize Home Manufacture! The finest freshest *home made* Candies, *warranted* PURE for wholesale and retail at St. Louis' Candy and Variety Store. *

At Culver's grocery store may be seen a "boss" coffee mill which pulverizes the brown grains to any degree of fineness required.

The best place to buy groceries is at J. I. Eaton's store, opposite Masonic Hall. *

Fifty-two more prisoners were this week transferred from San Quentin to the branch prison at Folsom. Among them are several who are serving out life terms.

Two inches and seventeen hundreds of an inch of rain have fallen here, according to the pluviometer at Elston's drug store, a quantity altogether sufficient for present purposes.

Any business in Real Estate or Insurance intrusted to W. M. Coward will receive prompt and careful attention. *

J. S. Black, of Union Township, Colusa county, has raised cheat from cheat seed now for five years, and has failed to make a grain of wheat produce cheat by all the water he could give it.

Groceries, Dishes—A large stock and Lowest Prices, at J. H. Eaton & Son's. We pay the highest prices for Produce. *

A vast quantity of holliday goods have made their appearance on the shelves of those merchants who deal in such articles. Many new and attractive articles can be seen, and no doubt will find a ready sale.

Sir Thomas Hesketh is soon to marry Miss Flora Sharon, whom he first met coming down in the elevator at the Palace Hotel. And now the young ladies of San Francisco spend most of their time traveling in elevators.

In the month of November just past 54 vessels laden with wheat cleared from San Francisco, 13 for Liverpool, 18 for Cork, 22 for Queenstown and 1 for Dublin. These 54 vessels carried away 99,913 tons, or an average of 1,850 tons each.

At J. I. Eaton's is the best and cheapest place to buy dishes, glassware lamps, etc. *

Sr. Guerrero, correspondent of the San Francisco Spanish Newspaper Association, has been in town several days and will shortly favor the readers of the DEMOCRAT with some of the points of his letters of local interest, translated into English.

Ku-Kluxism in California does not bloom to any appreciable extent.—*Berueck's paper.*

No, nor does it "bloom to any appreciable extent" any where else except in the brains of the manipulators of the Associated Press dispatches, during election times.

The Debris Commissioners have given up work for the season because their funds are exhausted. The English break in Yolo county and the revertment work in the bank near Washington will be carried on to completion, but all other work of this character has ceased.

A good two-story House with seven rooms well furnished, for sale cheap by W. M. Coward. Terms easy. *

The report of mail counted is not for publication, yet, as there can be no harm in giving the total of pieces of mail that left the Woodland office for one week, I give it below, as follows: 4,272 pieces for first week in December. This is what is mailed here only.

L. WALKER.

Sufficient rain has fallen to start the plows in almost all localities in this county. In Colusa county in the neighborhood of Maxwell and contiguous localities the ground is still too dry for deep plowing. So we are informed by a gentleman who came down from Maxwell this morning.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the new announcement of Henry Shawl, whose business is increasing to such a degree that he can afford to come out with a new ad. Mr. Shawl is deserving of a good share of trade in the specialties he deals in, and we guarantee that he will deal fairly by all customers.

J. I. Eaton has just received a new supply of everything in his line. *

We have received No. 1 of Vol 2 of the *Capital Gazette*, a weeky paper published at Sacramento. The paper is now owned and edited by A. J. Boyer, "Dora Darmoore" (Mrs. Boyer) being assistant editor. The subscription price is only $2 a year, and, judging from the number at hand, the *Gazette* is well worth the money.

Do not fail to read the new advertisement and special notices of George C. St. Louis, which appear in to-day's paper, and do not forget that St. Louis manufactures the finest confections of all kinds, which are warranted pure. Home manufacture should always have the preference. Therefore St. Louis should be patronized.

Inquiries are being made as to the where abouts of Joseph Bass. He has been acting as agent of the Puget Sound Lumber Company at Willows, Colusa county, and has departed with some $2,000 belonging to the company. He was last seen crossing the Carquinez Straits ferry on Monday night, and it is expected that he has gone to Arizona.

Every one in want of Holiday Goods should not fail to visit Whittemore's Drug Store where may be found many elegant articles suitable for Holiday Gifts at very reasonable prices. *

J. B. Elston, of the Pioneer Drug Store, tells the people in to-day's paper what he has on exhibition in the way of attractive holiday goods. All this, of course, in addition to his full and complete stock of drugs, medicines, fancy articles, etc., constantly on hand. It is worth 50 cents admission just to take a tour through this popular store and see the many beautiful things—exhibited there.

Roll of Honor for Capay School for month ending Dec. 2d: Loren Taber 99, Willie Botterill 97, Eugene Cadanesse 97, Levi Clarke 95, Johnnie Wood 95, Willie Wood 98, Marcellus Clark 90, Willie Mayhew 96, Iverson Duncan 100, Birdie Armstrong 98, Bettie Alexander 95, Bettie McGlothlin 95, Olive Mayhew 93, Etta Wood 97, Lulu Clark 96, Mary Crabtree 94, Janie Crabtree 93. DELA DEXTER, Teacher.

In the show window of the popular jewelry store of C. S. Gray may be seen a very handsome doll, most exquisitely dressed. The arrangement of the toilet was the work of Mrs. Gray, and she certainly exhibited great taste in the selection of material and blending of colors therein. The doll is to be disposed of prior to the holidays, and will make a very elegant holiday present for some deserving little maiden.

Geo. D. Fiske, the pioneer Real Estate and Insurance agent of Woodland, to-day comes out in a full column advertisement, which all interested in business of that nature would do well to read. Mr. Fiske is too well known in Yolo county to need any special commendation from us, but we can not refrain from expressing admiration at the energy, enterprise and thorough capacity he has uniformly exhibited during a long continuance in business here. Mr. Fiske calls especial attention to his agency for the Traveler's Accident Insurance Company, which is continually growing in popularity with those who make journeys by rail or water.

Various Causes—

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. Ayer's Hair Vigor will restore faded or gray, light or red hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action. It removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or the glands decayed. It effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak or sickly hair, on which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its operation, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts. It contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous. For sale by all dealers.

If you can't take our word for it, ask some friend what he knows about Trask's Magnetic Ointment for sores, bruises, and inflamation.

Mrs. H. Karowski is having an elegant show-window placed in front of her millinery store, and is making other improvements about her establishment.

We call attention to the new advertisement of C. M. Casler, the popular druggist, which appears in to-day's paper. Read the ad. and give Casler a call if you are in need of anything in his line.

There is a young maid in Val-ya-ho
In love with a gambler from Tahoe.
The gamber got busted
And got up and dusted
And now the young maiden sighs "heig ho,"
And talks about leaving Val-ya-ho.

An eminent physician acquired distinction by his success in Bronchial and Lung Affections, or Common Colds, Coughs, Croup, etc. The prescription he used is now known as Dr. Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu (or Honey Syrup), sold by druggists.

The following officers for Woodland Chapter No. 46, F. and A. M., were elected for the ensuing year last Wednesday night: High Priest, Humphrey Hicks; King, A. C. Kean; Scribe, Donald Fraser; Treasurer, J. D. Stephens, Secretary, J. K. Smith.

Professor Walle will give one of his choice concerts in Woodland next week, assisted by Mrs. J. W. Freeman, Misses Saunders and Fredericks, and Mr. A. H. Price, which will undoubtedly be one of the best our citizens have ever been favored with.

There will be no service held at the Congregational Church until the repairs now being made are completed. The trustees are looking for a permanent supply for the pulpit and expect some one by the time the repairs are done. Sunday School will meet as usual, and at Christmas there will be a Christmas Tree, when a good time is expected.

The case of the People vs. John and Wood Adams for the killing of Isaac Wilson was called in the Napa Superior Court on Tuesday morning, but owing to the absence of several important witnesses, who were prevented from attending on account of sickness in their families and other good reasons, the case was continued until the 4th of January.

The amount of State and County taxes collected up to Dec. 1st, and paid over to the County Treasurer aggregated $17,666.78. The amount collected since Dec. 1st, up to and including Saturday, was $4,123.11. Total collections so far, $21,789.89. The above includes special school taxes, and the drainage tax of 5 cents on each $100, so far as they have been paid in.

Partial Report.

The Board of Education have completed the papers of some of the applicants for teachers certificates and granted certificates as follows: J. T. McDonald, First Grade; A. G. Garrison, First Grade; Miss S. C. Miller, Second Grade; Miss Josie Regan, Second Grade; Miss Lulu Dietz, Second Grade; Hattie Lee, Second Grade. Robert McCourt was granted a First Grade certificate upon a State Educational Diploma. Mrs. J. O. Maxwell was granted a First Grade certificate upon a State Normal School Diploma and experience in teaching.

The Board will complete the work of examining the papers of the other applicants next Saturday, to which time it has adjourned.

Disease and Death.

Disease and Death, when they reach our own households, are too serious for jesting, we use our best endeavors to drive off the dread messengers, and are only happy when we feel that they are at a distance. At the first approach of that fell distroyer, Consumption, in the shape of a cough or slight cold as well as more severe Bronchial or Catarrhal Complaints, we should at once use Ellert's Extract of Tar and Cherry. It has no superior in such cases. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Sold by all Druggists.

There is no earthly boon more precious than good health, and it behooves its possessor to endeavor to retain it. If you are assailed with such provoking ills as sick headaches, torpid liver, sour stomach and a general feeling of weariness and disgust, don't go and commit suicide but take Ellert's Daylight Liver Pills and be cured.

Mothers will find Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup just the medicine to have in the house for the children, it will cure colds, coughs, sore throat and regulate the bowels; try it.

Rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains and bruises will be relieved by Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment, sold by all Druggist.

Distempers, Coughs, Colds, Fevers and most of the diseases which Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry are subject to are readily overcome and cured by using Uncle Sam's Condition Powder according to plain directions. Sold by all Druggists.

No stock of drugs is complete which does not include Ellert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry. It is the best remedy known for coughs, colds and all throat and lung diseases.

Vacant Places

In the dental ranks will never occur if you are particular with your teeth, and cleanse them every day with that famous tooth-wash, SOZODONT. From youth to old age it will keep the enamel spotless and unimpaired. The teeth of persons who use SOZODONT have a pearl-like whiteness, and the gums a roseate hue, while the breath is purified, and rendered sweet and fragrant. It is composed of rare antiseptic herbs and is entirely free from the objectionable and injurious ingredients of Tooth Pastes, &c.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an *Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption.* BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are certain to give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases. For thirty years the Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. They are not new or untried, but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. Public Speakers and Singers use them to clear and strengthen the voice. Sold at 25 cts a box everywhere. oc12dTTS&W

BORN.

In Cacheville, Nov. 5th, 1880, to the wife of George W. Cooper, a Daughter.

Near Cacheville, November 29th, 1880, to the wife of Fred Miller, a son.

At Yanktown, near Blacks Station, Yolo county, November 29th, 1880, to the wife of Silas P. Cutter, a Daughter.

MARRIED.

At Knights Landing Dec. 4th, 1880, by Rev. E. M. Stuart, Mr. William Pyratt and Mrs. Martha Jane Sias, all of Yolo county. No cards.

DIED.

At the residence of her mother near Davisville, Dec. 2d, Ellen Ward, aged 21 years.

In Cacheville, Nov. 30th, 1880, Mary Elizabeth, infant daughter of George W. and Lena Cooper, aged 25 days.

DR. RANSOM'S

HIVE SYRUP AND TOLU

The most successful and reliable prescription of a distinguished physician for

COUGHS, COLDS AND ALL Bronchial and Lung Affections.

Contains Honey, Hops, Skunk Cabbage Root, Lobelia, Tolu and other most effective ingredients. Pleasant to the taste, it is readily taken by Children, and is magically effective in

Croup & Whooping Cough.

Price 25 & 50 cts. Sold by Druggists and Dealers. de6dwnrm

TUTT'S PILLS!

AS AN ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE, are incomparable. They stimulate the TORPID LIVER, invigorate the NERVOUS SYSTEM, give tone to the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, create perfect digestion and regular movement of the bowels.

AS AN ANTI-MALARIAL

They have no equal; acting as a preventive and cure for Bilious, Remittent, Intermittent, Typhoid Fevers, and Fever and Ague. Upon the healthy action of the Stomach and Liver depends, almost wholly, the health of the human race.

DYSPEPSIA.

It is for the cure of this disease and its attendants, SICK-HEADACHE, NERVOUSNESS, DESPONDENCY, CONSTIPATION, PILES, &c., that the Pills have gained such a wide reputation. No remedy was ever discovered that acts so speedily and gently on the digestive organs, giving them tone and vigor to assimilate food. This accomplished, the NERVES are BRACED, the BRAIN NURISHED, and the BODY ROBUST. Try the Remedy fairly and you will gain a vigorous Body Pure Blood, Strong Nerves, and a Cheerful mind.

Price 25c. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, and acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 35 Murray St., New York. nov25dwly

TRASK'S Magnetic Ointment.

The worst Sores, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Sprains, Skin Disorders, Sore Throat, Croup, Rheumatism, Lameness, Piles, and all external and internal affections characterized by INFLAMMATION, yield to its influence as if by magic. It is a purely vegetable preparation by a regular physician of eminence, and its success has been marvellous in the most obstinate cases. Sold by Druggists and Dealers at 25 and 50 cents. de2dwnrm

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

There is no civilized nation in the Western Hemisphere in which the utility of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a tonic, corrective, and anti-billious medicine, is not known and appreciated. While it is a medicine for all seasons and all climates, it is especially suited to the complaints generated by the weather, being the purest and best vegetable stimulant in the world.

For sale by all druggists and dealers generally. de2

NOTICE.

To all who are indebted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given that

JOHN H. WRIGHT,

OF WHITTEMORE'S DRUG STORE,

Is authorized to receive and receipt for amounts due me.

N. B.—Prompt payment of all outstanding accounts is respectfully requested.

de7dwtf GEO. H. JACKSON, M. D.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between E. J. DEPUE and JAMES DEPUE, under the firm name of DEPUE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All indebtedness incurred by the firm in the publication of the "Illustrated Atlas and History of Yolo County" is assumed by E. J. DEPUE, with whom all accounts must be settled. JAMES DEPUE, E. J. DEPUE.

Oakland, Nov. 26th, 1880. de2dwlw

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!

Eastern and Californian Blankets

—IN—

WHITE, SCARLET, GRAY, BROWN AND VICUNA.

We offer special inducements to the Trade and at retail in these goods, having purchased largely at New York and San Francisco Auction Sales.

COMFORTERS IN ALL GRADES.

S. LIPMAN & CO., "Foster" KID GLOVES. (PATENTED JUNE 15TH, 1876.) 5th & J Sts., Sacramento.

FOR SALE BY

S. LIPMAN & CO., Fifth and J Streets, Sacramento.

PORTLAND, OR.; VIRGINIA CITY, NEV.; NAPA CITY, CAL.; 20 WALKER ST., N. Y. oct4wsm

Henry W. Smith & Co's CELEBRATED KENTUCKY THISTLE DEW WHISKEY.

HENRY W. SMITH & CO., DISTILLERS,

Kenton County, Sixth District, Kentucky.

OFFICE: 252 & 254 West Third St., CINCINNATI.

J. B. ELSTON, Druggist,

Sole agent for the above celebrated Whiskey for Woodland and vicinity, will execute orders direct from the distillery if so desired.

F. MANDLEBAUM, 312 Sacramento Street, S. F., General Agent for the Pacific Coast.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

This Thistle Dew Whiskey has been the unexceptional favorite brand East and South, and has always retained its original purity, and therefore recommended for medicinal use by our best physicians, as the only safe stimulant as can be verified by authentic analyses, etc. oc1dw

THE LION MALARIA AND LIVER PAD, WITH Body and Foot PLASTERS

Will cure Chills and Fever,
Will cure Malaria,
Will cure Liver Complaints,
Will cure Kidney Difficulties,
Will cure Intermittent and Bilious Fevers,
Will cure Pains in the Back and Chest,
Will Regulate the Bowels,

And correct all derangements of the system which are the offspring of Malaria. Don't dose the system with arsenic or quinine, which are not only expensive but dangerous medicines, when this harmless remedy is certain to cure you. The cure of disease by the principle of Absorption is not only an undisputed fact, but the fulfillment of a natural law, and is absolutely certain to take the place, in a large degree, of internal medicines.

The action of the Lion Pad upon a disordered stomach and Liver, and its thorough extermination of fevers of every sort, and the value of the Plasters in assisting the action of the Pad, especially when there is pain in the back or side, or cold extremities, makes the combined Remedy not only the cheapest, but the *safest* and *best* ever presented to the public.

THE WHOLE TREATMENT COMBINED,

PAD, BODY & FOOT PLASTERS. ALL for ONE DOLLAR.

Give this Remedy a trial; it can't hurt you, and is certain to help you.

For sale by Druggists or sent by mail upon receipt of above price, by

The Lion Medicine Co., 108 Wooster Street, NEW YORK.

J. B. ELSTON, Ag't, Woodland. au28w4-5p6m

Elegant Sportsman's Chain, $2

HEAVY GOLD PLATE.

This elegant watch chain is solid heavy gold plate, exceedingly beautiful in design, and warranted to last just as we send it out for 10 years. It cannot be told from a chain worth $150. Sent securely in a registered package on receipt of $2 to any address in the United States or Canada. Warranted as represented or money refunded. Established 1875. Address: IRVING J. KEYES & CO., no19d Allegany, New York.

FOR RENT, VERY CHEAP! 640 ACRES of land, with good Dwelling and Outhouses, and Orchard and Vineyard. For particulars enquire of C. S. GREY, de8dlw Jeweler, Main Street, Woodland.

The Election is Over!

The Smoke of the Battle cleared away, and the People are now enabled to coolly judge as to the best place to purchase goods; therefore

M. COHEN,

—OF THE—

GREAT San Francisco AUCTION STORE!

Desire to direct the attention of People of Woodland and Yolo Co., generally, to the

IMMENSE STOCK

—OF—

NEW GOODS

Just received at his well known and popular Store in the

BANK BLOCK.

This Entirely New Stock consists of

DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

Gents' and Boys' Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

AND, INDEED,

EVERY VARIETY OF MERCHANDISE

Which goes to make up a First-Class Dry Goods and Clothing Store.

The New Stock was bought for cash and will be SOLD FOR CASH, at Prices so Reasonable that none can complain. The politest attention uniformly given to all customers.

No Trouble to Show Goods.

Call and examine the entirely new stock, ascertain prices, and we guarantee a sale, and complete satisfaction to the buyer.

GREAT S. F. AUCTION STORE,

BANK BLOCK, MAIN ST., WOODLAND,

no14dw M. COHEN, Prop'r.

GENERAL GARFIELD

HAS BEEN ELECTED,

—AND—

L. CHARMAK

OF THE FIRM OF

Charmak & Levy,

HAS LAID IN AN

IMMENSE STOCK

—OF—

Fall and Winter GOODS

Which Have Just Been Received at the FARMERS & MECHANICS STORE!

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,

Fancy and Staple, of all Descriptions.

DRESS GOODS,

With Trimmings to Match, a Specialty,

And which cannot be found elsewhere outside of the Metropolitan cities.

A COMPLETE NEW STOCK OF

Gents' and Boys' Clothing

The Best Line of Goods ever exhibited in Yolo County or elsewhere.

In fact the **FARMERS AND MECHANICS STORE** is now acknowledged to be THE LEADING Dry Goods and Clothing Emporium of Woodland. Goods sold at the

VERY LOWEST FIGURES!

☞ Please call And examine our IMMENSE NEW STOCK OF GOODS, whether you desire to purchase or not.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS!

CHARMAK & LEVY,

Excelsior Block,

sep20dw. WOODLAND, CAL.

EUROPEAN BAZAR.

Holiday Goods on Hand for Everybody!

MRS. HAFKY has returned from the Bay where she laid in a full stock of all kinds of

Toys Suitable for Holiday Presents

For the little folks, embracing a very great variety of articles. She also keeps a full stock of NUTS AND CANDIES, and for the older ones,

Cigars, Tobacco, Groceries, etc.

Please give me a call and you will go away satisfied. MRS. P. HAFKY.

no30dw

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1880.

An Interlude.

Between the hills, alone upon the heath,
Our farmhouse stands; for miles and miles around
Is naught but silence; and the mystic hills
Bend over us, where gazing from beneath
Our house looks up; never a harsher sound
Than the far ocean's moan the silence fills.
The rocks caw in the tree-tops in the spring,
And round the place few birds are heard to sing.

Once on a time the silence of the place
Was broken for a while. He came that way
In search of health, and quiet, peace and rest.
He read or painted, once he drew my face,
See where it hangs! 'twas how I looked the day
When his love whispers echoed through my breast.
Not much like me? No, not like I am now,
But it was I, e'er sorrow lined my brow.

We wandered up and down the stretching plain,
And climbed the hills, and gazed up to the stars;
Then questioned their existence and our own,
Talked o'er and o'er the mysteries of pain,
And tried to peer through Heaven's heavy bars.
Beneath my window, he had gone, and I
Wondered, alone, if it were hard to die.

Yet he had only whispered me of love,
And so the silence faded when his voice
Broke on mine ear in those first days of life.
But now it fills the place; and from above
The hills look down, and silence doth rejoice
To hide me from my self's most weary strife.
Ah! well I know that silence will not break
Till I lie down and sleep—no more to wake.

—*All the Year Round.*

A Jail Bird.

BY LEOLA GLENWOOD.

"Helen, what is your opinion of Mr. Wardner? I, for one, think he is very handsome. All the girls are half crazy about him, and no wonder; such magnificent eyes, and such a lovely mustache! I must admit that he is the handsomest gentleman I ever saw. But you do not seem to show any interest whatever in this splendid Adonis."

"My dear Fannie, I think it is the beauty of the mind, and not of the person, which should prove most attractive and we are quite unacquainted. I have not even had the honor of an introduction to the lion," quietly answered little Helen Arden.

"But beauty and mind are combined in this case. Henry Wardner is handsome, and possesses a fine intellect. He is a thorough gentleman, and I, for one, shall set my cap at him. Don't fail to be at the picnic to-morrow, Helen. And now, by-by, little Quakeress! I must be going."

Helen Arden watched her talkative friend, as she tripped lightly down the path, and then sat down to put the finishing touches to the dainty white dress which she was to wear upon the morrow.

The morning of the picnic dawned clear and bright as heart could desire, and a merry group set out for the grove determined upon having a good time. Fannie Herbert, leaning upon the arm of the "great catch," Henry Wardner, passed Helen with a triumphant smile.

"Miss Herbert, who is that young lady we just passed?"

"Oh that was Helen Arden, 'little Quakeress,' we call her, she is so very odd and quiet."

"Will you favor me with an introduction?"

"Certainly, she answered sweetly, yet mentally raging because of the admiration speaking so plainly in his eyes.

They retraced their steps to the spot where Helen Arden was still standing.

After the introduction the gentleman lingered by Helen's side, as much captivated by her quiet, sensible conversation as he had been by her modestly pretty face, and seemed in no hurry at all to resume his walk with Fannie; and a few moments later a bevy of laughing girls carried her away their prisoner, as they declared, leaving the two alone.

Fannie had not even dreamed of Helen as a rival, and her friendship for her was turned into hatred; but she carefully concealed her chagrin under the mask of gayety, and was outwardly pleasant toward every one.

Henry Wardner remained by Helen's side all the afternoon, and when he left her in the deepening twilight at her father's gate, she had granted his urgent request that he might call on her the next day.

He did call again and again, and each time they met Helen admired him the more, as she saw he was noble and good; and Henry, at first attracted by her beauty and quiet ways, had learned to love her with a pure, true love.

One day as they sat beneath the rustic, vine-covered summer-house, he told her of his love.

"I do not ask you to be mine now, Helen," he said, "for I have something to tell you which will perhaps change your feelings toward me, although you now admit that my love is returned. I cannot resist the temptation of putting off the evil day of my confession a while longer. One week from to-night, if you will meet me here, I will tell you all."

Helen readily promised, and a few moments later the lovers parted. Henry's strange words remained but a short time in the mind of Helen; they were forgotten in the blissful knowledge that he loved her.

One week later, as she sat by the window, weaving bright plans for the future, she saw Fannie Herbert coming up the pathway. Their eyes met, and they nodded pleasantly to each other. Fannie thought that she had never seen Helen looking so happy, and she said to herself, with a grim smile of satisfaction,—

"Helen Arden, you are happy now, but your happiness will not last long."

The girls greeted each other affectionately, for Helen had never even suspected that her friend cherished such bitter, revengeful feelings toward her. Conversation at last turned upon the picnic, and Fannie declared she had never enjoyed herself better.

"Speaking of the picnic, she said, "and remembering who was the hero of that occasion, reminds me of something. Have you heard the news?"

"I have heard no news," Helen answered, with a strange chill at her heart.

"You quite surprise me; but then you live so far away from everybody, it is no great wonder, after all. Yesterday morning papa received a letter from one of his correspondents—a merchant of Philadelphia—stating that a young man, who had formerly been his clerk, robbed the firm of a large sum of money, was detected, had his trial, and was sentenced to State's prison for three years. He served out his time, and returned again to Philadelphia. His uncle had died, meanwhile, without a will, and, being unmarried, his property fell to the clerk. He could not hold up his head among respectable people there, so he converted his property into money, and, it was ascertained left the city for this place. Of course the clerk is Henry Wardner, and the discovery has caused quite a commotion in our little village."

Helen steadied her voice enough to say, "Perhaps it was a mistake," but her face, so deathly pale, betrayed her anguish.

"As to the name, there might have been a mistake," Fannie replied; "there might have been some other Henry Wardner; but the merchant described him exactly, so there could be no error. I suppose he is a regular jail bird. I shall never again put any faith in appearance; I certainly thought him a gentleman, when all the time he was a wolf in disguise."

Helen's head seemed to whirl. How could she sit still and listen to words that were to her like so many dagger-thrusts? She fancied that she could detect a slight tone of triumph in Fannie's voice, and she determined that though it cost her ever so great an effort she would not betray her true feelings.

"I suppose it must be true, appearances are so very much against him."

After a few moments, Fannie rose to go. As she hurried along the road leading to the village, she muttered, with a triumphant smile upon her lips,—

"I know she suffers, if she does take it so quietly. Her pale face betrayed that. I was afraid at one time that she was going to faint. I little thought that fortune was going to favor me when I promised myself to have revenge."

For some time after Helen's visitor had departed she sat with her head bent low in her hands, and the question, could the terrible thing be true? revolving itself in her mind. In a moment of temptation he might have yielded, she tried to reason with herself; but her heart would not listen to any such thought against her beloved.

She had risen, and was walking the floor in her agitation, when the door opened, and her father entered.

"Helen," he said sternly, "are all these tears for that worthless scamp, Henry Wardner? I have heard the disgraceful story, and blush with shame when I remember that your name has been coupled with his. Has there been any engagement existing between you?"

"No, sir;" Helen faltered, her tearful eyes downcast.

"Then I command you never to speak with him again. Disobey me, and you are henceforth no daughter of mine." And Mr. Arden left the room as abruptly as he had entered.

The twilight shadows fell, and Helen, contrary to her father's command, glided forth to meet her lover—for the last time, she told herself.

Henry Wardner was already at the place of meeting, and when he caught sight of Helen's pale face, and eyes swollen with weeping, he groaned aloud.

"Oh, Helen, Helen! I am too late! You have already heard the story I had to tell, from other lips than mine. Do you believe this of me, Helen?"

"No, no, Henry; I cannot, *will not* believe it! I think if it were true it would kill me."

"Thank you, darling, for your faith in me; I am not guilty of the charge of robbing my employers, but the story that I have served three years in prison, alas! is only too true. Circumcumstances were against me. I had thought to tell you of this myself, bpt put it off too long. It must be farewell now, darling. I did wrong even to tell you of my love. I do not ask you to wait for me, I have so little hope of ever proving my innocence." And, strong man though he was, he bowed his head upon his hands, and his frame shook with emotion.

A moment later, he felt a soft hand resting upon his head, and a gentle voice wispered,—

"Although you do not ask it, Henry yet I will ever be true to you."

"My darling! Heaven knows how willingly I would take this promise with me; but I cannot be so selfish as to ask this sacrifice of you. If ever my innocence is made plain I will return, and, if you are still free, I will claim you for my bride. Farewell, darling! I shall never look upon your dear face again until I can come to you with my name free from all suspicion."

"Good-by, Henry," she faltered, with tremulous lips. "Heaven grant that you may succeed!" And thus the lovers parted.

Two years passed away, and Helen remained true to her first and only love, although she had never heard from him once during that time. Madam Gossip had said that his sudden disappearance confirmed his guilt; but Helen knew better. She felt that he would surely return some day with the proof of his innocence.

One day, Helen went, as usual, for her walk to the post office, as had been customary with her since Henry Wardner went away. This time her errand was not a fruitless one. The postmaster handed her a letter, the handwriting of which caused her heart to beat wildly.

As soon as she reached the little strip of woodland through which she had to pass to reach her home, and away from curious eyes, she eagerly tore open the letter and read its contents with a joyous light in her eyes, and a brighter color in her cheeks than had been there in two long years.

"DARLING HELEN:—After two years of patient labor for the purpose of clearing my name, Providence has at last crowned my efforts. I hold in my possession full proofs of my innocence. You may expect me next Wednesday, as I have learned upon inquiry that you are still free. I know your loyal heart well enough to guess the reason why. I shall seek an interview with your father, and if I can gain his consent, I shall claim my bride.

"Yours till death,

"HENRY WARDNER."

Helen,s father met her at the door, with wonder depicted upon his face, to see her looking so bright and happy; but she did not enlighten him as to the cause.

On the following Wednesday Helen sat by her room window, her face suffused with happy blushes, and starting nervously at every sound. Presently the gate latch clicked, and peeping out, Helen saw a manly form coming up the walk toward the house. She drew back, her heart beating tumultuously, as Henry Wardner rang the door bell.

A few moments later, Helen was summoned to the library. Her father met her at the door, with a suspicious moisture in his eyes, and, leading her to the side of her old lover, placed her hand in his.

"Helen, the proofs are all sufficient. I freely give my consent and blessing." Then, turning, he went out of the room leaving the lovers together.

After an affectionate greeting between the long separated lovers, Henry related how he had obtained the proofs of his innocence.

"Darling Helen," he said, "many weary months had passed away, and still I was as far from my object as when I left you. One day I sat in my little room, utterly weary and disheartened, and thinking that I must give up all hope of ever seeing you again, when a letter was brought to me. It contained a few hurried lines, telling me that I must come immediately to C——, as Harold Welby was dying, and wished to tell me something of importance before he died. He was a clerk in the same store at the time I was accused of robbing my employers. Hope again sprang up faintly within my heart. I found Harold dying, as the letter had said. He called me to his bedside, and placed in my hand the confession he had caused to be written and witnessed. It was he who had committed the robbery.

Three weeks later the marriage-bells rang out merrily, and Helen was a happy bride.

Madam Gossip nearly exhausted herself over the affair, and it was strange how everybody knew all along that if Henry Wardner was a jail-bird he was an innocent one.

The Abuse of Trees.

There are few more interesting experiences than a ride through the Southern forests. The scrub is so low and thin that you can almost always see away for long distances among pine, white oak, and chesnut trees; and every now and then at ridges where the timber is thin, or where a clump of trees has been ruthlessly "girdled" and the bare, gaunt skeletons only remain standing, you may catch glimpses of mountain ranges of different shades of blue and green, stretching far away to the horizon. You can't live many days up here without getting to love the trees even more, I think, than we do in well kept England; and this outrage of "girdling," as they call it—stripping the bark from the lower part of the trunk so that the trees wither and die as they stand—strikes one as a kind of household cruelty, as if a man should cut off or disfigure all his wife's hair. If he wants a tree for lumber or firewood very good. He should have it. But he should cut it down like a man, and take it clean away for some reasonable use, not leave it as a scarecrow to bear witness of his recklessness and laziness. Happily not much mischief of that kind has been done yet in the neighborhood of Rugby and a stop will be put to the wretched practice. There is another, too, almost as ghastly, but which, no doubt, has more to be said for it. At least half of the largest pines alongside of the sandy tracks which do duty for roads have a long, gaping wound in their sides, about a yard from the ground. This was the native way of collecting turpentine, which oozed down and accumulated at the bottom of the gash; but I rejoice to say it no longer pays, and the custom is in disuse. It must be suppressed altogether, but carefully and gently. It seems that if not persisted in too long, the poor, dear, long suffering trees will close up their wounds, and not do much the worse; so I trust that many of the scored pines, springing forty or fifty feet in the air before throwing out a branch, which I passed in sorrow and anger on my first long ride, may yet outlive those who outraged them. Having got rid of my spleen, excited by these two diabolic customs, I can return to our ride, which had otherwise nothing but delight in it.—THOMAS HUGHES.

A Plain Boy.

So soon as court opened Bijah handed out Tommy's father. He was a middle-aged man, strong and well, and his looks were in his favor.

"What excuse have you for being very drunk yesterday?" inquired his Honor.

"'Lection, sir, and I'll leave it to Tommy," was the reply.

"Did your election last from Tuesday to Saturday?"

"Yes, sir, and I'll prove it by Tommy."

"Who's Tommy?"

"That's me, sir," replied the boy as he rose up.

"Yes, that's my Tommy, and he'll tell you that I'm a sober, hard working man. Tell all about me, Tommy."

"You can speak for him," added the court.

"But I can't say much for him. We moved here from Toledo about six months ago, and dad has sorter gone to pieces."

"Oh, Tommy!" pleaded the father.

"It's true as preaching, dad, and I've got to own it. You haven't worked a day for three months, and you get drunk whenever the chance offers. If I hadn't supported the family we'd have all gone to the poor-house."

"Is he a bad man."

"Well, no. Dad is a purty good sorter man. He never fights; he never abuses the family; he never whoops around. He's kind to us all, but he can't let whisky alone. He's soaked full of it. You can smell him ten feet away. I've tried to brace him up, but it's no go."

"Try me once more, Tommy! If you'll try me once more I'll brace up like a horse."

"No use, dad—no use. He'd better go up for sixty days. May be that will sober him off and be a check on him."

"Oh! Tommy!"

"Tommy is right," said his Honor, "I'll send you up for sixty days, and I hope the stay there will do you good."

"Good-bye, dad—be a man," said the son, as he reached out his hand.

"Good-bye, Tommy. It's hard, but I guess you are right. Give my love to mother and the children."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Truth cannot long be concealed. She will burst the doors of her imprisonment and flash her splendors on the world.—BULWER.

Queen Victoria's Gift.

A few days ago a large box was received and unpacked at the White House. It was found to contain a massive desk, a writing table, a present from Queen Victoria to the President of the United States. It is made of live oak, weighs 1,300 pounds, is elaborately carved, and altogether is a magnificent specimen of workmanship. It is made of timbers of the Arctic exploring ship Resolute, and the inscription concludes: "Presented by the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland to the President of the United States, as a memorial of the courtesy and loving kindness which dictated the offer of the gift of the Resolute."

In 1855, during the cruise of the American whaler George and Henry, of New London, Captain Buddington commanding, a vessel was discovered in a vast field of ice, and drifting oceanward. Lowering a whaleboat, Captain Buddington, with a picked crew, puffed to the floe, and leaving their boat, after a perilous journey of a mile over immense hommocks of ice, reached the vessel. Clambering up her sides, much to their astonishment, they discovered her to be Her Majesty's frigate Resolute, which had sailed from England the year before, under the command of Captain, afterward Admiral, Keppel, in search of Sir John Franklin and party. It appeared from a record found on board, that being ice-bound in Baffin's Bay, running short of provisions, and seeing no hope of relief or of releasing the vessel, the officers and crew, consisting of 160 men, with supplies and instruments, abandoned her, and after a dangerous sledge journey joined one of the other ships of the expedition. When the frigate was visited by Captain Buddington, according to an observation taken on board, she had drifted out into the Atlantic Ocean nine hundred miles from the point at which she had been abandoned. Captain Bubddington and crew took possession of the vessel, and found her a prize far more valuable than the pursuit of the finny monsters which made their haunts in the Arctic Seas, and at once began operations to release her. After many days of arduous labor the hardy whalers had the vessel afloat in open waters, and, placing a crew on board, safely brought her into New London. The facts of the rescue of the vessel having been brought to the attention of the United States Government, Congress appropriated $30,000 for her purchase from the salvors. She was then taken to the New York Navy Yard and refitted, everything on her being restored as nearly as possible to its condition when manned by British tars. By direction of the President of the United States and the authority of Congress, a crew was placed on board of her, with sailing orders for Portsmouth, England, and directions to the commanding officer, in the name of the United States, to restore the frigate to the proper representatives of Her Majesty's Government. The crew consisted of Captain Henry J. Hartsene, of South Carolina, who subsequently united his fortunes with the Southern rebellion, and died shortly after; Executive Officer Lieutenant Clarke H. Wells, a native of Reading, Pa., now a Commodore, and Chief Signal Officer of the Navy; Lieutenant Hunter Davidson, of Virginia, who joined the rebellion; Lieutenant E. E. Stone, of Georgia, now retired with the rank of Commodore; Dr. Macoun, of Maryland, and Dr. Gibbs, of Massachusetts, Captain's clerk, and twenty men. The frigate sailed from New York in November, and after a voyage of twenty-five days reached Portsmouth early in December. A few days after her arrival, the ship was formally received by Queen Victoria, accompanied by the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, and a large retinue, and a letter of thanks was forwarded to our Government. In February last, the British Admiralty decided to break up the Resolute. She was built of teak, and had done good service, but her timbers gradually fell a prey to "the fangs of Time." It was understood when this step was resolved upon that some piece of furniture should be made up from a portion of her frame for presentation to the President of the United States, as a recognition of the act of courtesy by which the old ship was restored to the British Nation. As the President is not allowed, without a special Act of Congress to that effect, to receive any gift from a foreign power or potentate, it is probable that this testimonial will be placed among other gifts from foreign rulers in the halls of the Patent Office.—*Washington Telegram.*

Novelties in Lingerie.

In London it is the fashion to muffle the throat. Parisians, however, are wearing broad turn-over collars of linen and lace, with the wide-flowing Medici collars of velvet or brocaded satin worn with them. The collars of linen are simply fastened with a stud or brooch and no bow or tie is worn. A new style in neckerchiefs is laced down the front by a cord, which is twisted about little pegs like those in laced gloves and is fastened behind under a ribbon bow. It is trimmed on the edge with lace and is pretty and gay looking. A novel cravat, shaped exactly like a gentleman's, is intended to be worn with a habit shirt. It is of silk, embroidered on the inner piece and cressing pieces with floss silk in a design representing grapes and their tendrils. Another of similar form in old-gold satin is embroidered with lolly berries without leaves. French mulle handkerchiefs are trimmed with fine lace. Drawn work or "tied work" is a novelty in decoration, while the monogram is small and worked in floss silk. Cravats come in all the brilliant colors of brocaded silk, and also in the graver hues of Japanese and Chinese fabrics. Neckties of Persian twilled silk in varied designs are also worn. They are very broad and are sometimes worn with a slide or scarf-pin. They are called the De Joinvillette scarfs. The delicate fisherman's green, palest blue and Persian mauve colors in floriated patterns are worn by blondes, and peach-blossoms and frou-frou-buff by brunettes. Directoire collars of black velvet are richly embroidered and trimmed with gold lace; they are also made of garnet, purple, wine or dark myrtle green velvet, or brocaded satin de Lyon and edged with a frill of creamy Languedoc lace.

Tahiti, like the other islands in the Pacific, possesses no rats or rodentia. Attempts were several times made to introduce them, as a substitute for game, the flesh being highly esteemed by the natives, since cannibalism became unfashionable.

Life in a German Schloss.

The routine of life was quiet, even monotonous, but to an American woman, fresh from the "fitful fever" of American housekeeping, sweet and restful. The servants were numerous and well-trained and performed their duties with little noise, and at the right time and in the right manner. It must be said in passing that it took ten men and women to do the work which half that number would be required to perform in an American household. Then, on the other hand, it must be stated that they have not half our conveniences. Their utensils are primitive and cumbrous, and they have much to "fetch and carry," but looking at results, one can only indulge in an envious and useless sigh. The absence of those pests of American housekeeping, the weekly washing and ironing days, is one reason why the German servants are able to go about their work with so much more regularity and thoroughness. In Germany the family wash is done no oftener than once a month—in many places not oftener than once in three or six months—and then is done by extra help hired for the occasion. On Monday of the week devoted to this work, according to my observations, the women came and began preparations. The clothes, etc., were sorted under the supervision of the lady's maid or housekeeper; the wood laid ready for lighting under the great boiler in the wash-house, and every tub, hogshead, etc., filled with water. The water was pumped laboriously, and brought from some distance in cumbrous buckets. The carriers wore upon their shoulders for this purpose, heavy wooden yokes, like ox-yokes, with a chain and a hook at each end, to which the full buckets were attached. The next morning at three o'clock they were at work, busy as bees and outchattering the swallows in the ivy which grew about the wash-house eaves. Washboards, those instruments of destruction, were unknown, all rubbing being done between their horny knuckles. The ironing is done in Germany by means of a mangle, where possible, and the clothes are beautifully smooth and clean.

The whole atmosphere of the place was peaceful and drowsy. Pigeons cooed, swallows twittered, from morn until night. These and the musical baying of the hounds, the lowing of distant cattle, and the muffled wheels of wagons upon the chaussee, were the sounds to which the ear became attuned. The occasional shriek of a locomotive was the only reminder of a world outside this sleepy hollow of a place.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

The "Western Fever."

Z. L. W. takes an early opportunity, as the editor of the *Providence Press*, to give young men who have the "Western fever" some sensible advice. He contends that it is a good rule for every young man who is doing moderately well at home to make no change without the most careful consideration. Pluck, energy and application are sure to win almost anywhere, and while it may be true that the rewards of enterprise may come more quickly and in more abundant measure in a new country than in the old one, it is also true that there may be most excellent reasons why one who is moderately successful in the East should remain at home and not seek to court fortune in untried fields. There are hardships and privations to be endured, of which people in the older portions of the country know nothing, and the game may not, after all, be worth the candle, even it is caught. But it is true that there are wider fields for enterprise and more abundant opportunities for making money in some parts of the Far West, especially for persons who possess only a limited capital, than in the most of the cities and towns on the Atlantic coast. Young men who go West, if they continue, must be prepared to rough it, to take things as they come and make the best of them, and if they go to the mining regions have capital and know something about the business. The conditions of success in the West, he says, are precisely the same as in the East. Whisky-drinking, gambling, riotous living, lack of industry or application are generally just as fatal to all hope of rapid advancement there as here, and the temptations are ten-fold greater.

The Young Man from the Country.

A San Francisco journal bemoans the decrease in the population of the principal city of the Pacific Coast, and attributes the trouble to the rage for gambling which, it asserts, has taken possession of all the people. Gambling, principally in stocks and mining chances, has undoubtedly done much to retard general industrial progress on the Pacific Coast; but the bulk of the worthless floating population of San Francisco, like that of New York, comes of the insane fancy of excitable people in the rural districts that luck rules in large cities, and that a person who is worthless at home is sure to be invaluable elsewhere. Every prominent business man in San Francisco or New York can recall dozens of bright fellows who have come to him, some bringing letters of introduction, under the impression that their untrained wits need only a new field to produce fame and fortune. The same business man, however, will fail to recall the names of one in twenty of these applicants who have succeeded. The young man who, with no special fitness for any particular business, wants to leave the old farm or home should go to the Poor-house. There he may be sure, at least, of bread and butter.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Mr. F. J. Campbell, the blind man who recently ascended Mont Blanc, is an American, a native of Tennessee. He lost his sight when about three years old, was educated in the institution of his native State, and for a number of years was at the head of the musical department of the Perkins Institution for the Blind, at South Boston. Eleven years ago he went to Germany to perfect himself in music, where he remained a couple of years. On his way home he stopped in England to visit the schools for the blind in that country. He found them much inferior to our own. He was fortunate enough to make the acquaintance of influential people, who aided him in opening a school according to his plans. This institution, the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, is now permanently established and in a flourishing condition. The Duke of Westminster is its president. It has been under Mr. Campbell's management from the first, and to him is due its remarkable success. He is a man of wonderful energy, and his summer's feat, the ascent of Mont Blanc, is characteristic of the man.

About Home.

In a recent sermon in New York Robert Collyer said: Wander where we will, our home is the center of our existence, even as the earth is, morally speaking, the center of the whole universe. One day 70,000 of us lost our houses in Chicago by the fire. The sorrow and grief which followed this event were not owing to the loss of the property itself, but to the fact that we were all homeless, that our household gods had been destroyed, and the little objects and mementoes which lent such a charm to our homes were no more. I remember seeing, while leaving the ruins of my house, the old kettle lying on the ground in a dilapidated condition—that trusty kettle which for years had sung its same old song on our grate. "Poor fellow," said I, patting it, "you little know how greatly we will miss you." And how often in after years did I feel a pang on missing those many small mementoes of our ruined Chicago home. Another instance of the love for home so natural to the human heart is the following: At a farm-house on Nantucket Island, where the vine twines gracefully around the rustic dwellings amid green fields and fruit-laden trees, I stopped one day for a drink of buttermilk. "How long is it since you were on the mainland?" I asked of a good old woman who was knitting at her door. "Bless your soul, sir," she replied, with a smile, "I have never been on the mainland at all. Dennis and myself, coming from Ireland, were wrecked on this coast well-nigh thirty years ago, and we have stayed here ever since. All our friends are here and our children also. We have all the food we want and our church is only half a mile off. Then there's the light-house to look up to at night. What should we go to the mainland for?" These good people had made that once barren island their home, and, being happy there, the thought of ever leaving it nevermore entered their heads.

The Horrors of Russian Criminal Law.

As to the manner in which Nihilists are treated in prison the following case may serve as an example: L. H. was arrested for a small press offense in November. He was placed in a cell so small that it was almost impossible to stand upright in it, while walking was out of the question. The window was broken, and the stoveless dungeon soon filled with snow and ice. L. H., who had only his trousers and shirt on when imprisoned, was left without any additional clothing, without being even for one moment removed from this cell for five months. The only covering given him was a thin blanket, thrown in at night and taken away in the morning. The fact that torture is applied in Russian jails is so well known that the relatives and friends of prisoners continually try to convey them poison in order that these unhappy victims may escape terrible sufferings they are subjected to. The mother of H— herself supplied her son with prussic acid "in case he should be questioned." In the case of Solovieff, one Trapp publicly boasted "he would soon make the prisoner speak in all tongues," a boast which he would undoubtedly have tried to execute but for the threats of the Nihilist Committee, who so effectively intimidated the prison authorities that Solovieff was "only hanged." "We willingly risk our lives," a Russian exile said to me lately: "we die gladly in our cause; the only thing we do fear is the torture. Most of us carry poison; but this is now so well known that doctors are always in attendance to administer antidotes at the first sign of poison having been taken."

To fry fresh fish so as not to absorb the fat, or destroy the delicate flavor of the fish, is quite a desideratum. A lady who has attended Miss Corson's practical Cooking Lectures, contributes the following to the *American Agriculturist*—derived partly from Miss C.'s advice, and partly from her own experience: Small fish are to be fried whole; large fish have the fleshy portions cut off with a very sharp knife, and divided into strips (fillets) of a convenient size for serving. When cleaned and ready for cooking, wipe dry, and roll them in powdered cracker or bread crumbs. (Cracker, ready pulverized, is now sold at most grocery stores, under the name of "cracker dust.") Dip the fish, or pieces, in well-beaten egg, and again roll them in the cracker dust or crumbs, removing any lumps so as to leave the surface smooth. Have the fat hot, and drop in the pieces, watching them carefully until they cook to a golden brown; then lift from the fat and lay upon thick paper to absorb the fat. Fillets of fish with the bones in, may be treated in the same way. By this method the fish are well flavored and much more digestible for weak stomachs. Fish are nourishing, and not only supply good food for the muscles, but also furnish good brain material.

HIGH LIVING.—A physician who has studied the subject contends that the cause of epidemics lies more in the mistreatment of human life than in all external mischief put together, and attributes a great deal of the illness of the wealthier classes to their over eating and drinking, just as, on the other hand, much of that among the poorer is the fruit of privation. "People of means 'live to the top' every day, consequently there is no reserve force, for this has been all consumed in endeavoring to surmount the weight of difficulties daily presented." London men servants have four and sometimes five meals—three of meat—daily, and the hospital doctors say that their blood is so heated by high living that they are very difficult patients to deal with. Is it not possible that what the writer makes applicable to London life may have equal force in this country? Are we not emulating the vices as well as the virtues of other nations?

Three Irishmen who dug a ditch for $4 were quite at a loss to know how to divide the pay equally. But one of the number had gone to school and reached division in arithmetic, so it was left to him. He did it at once, saying: "It's aisy enough. Sure there's two for you two, and there's two for me, too." The two received their portion with increased respect for the advantage which learning gives to man.

Pope Leo XIII., is described as a man of imposing presence, thoroughly regal, free, easy and confident. He speaks with a great dignity and fluency, and with long, almost hexametric cadence. He gives the impression of being a man of tremendous will, coupled with gentlemanly prudence.

The Oneida Community.

The days of the Oneida Community are evidently numbered. When, a few months ago, in deference to a tidal wave of public indignation which threatened to overwhelm them, its members consented to abandon for the time their principal tenet of complex marriage, as one for which society was not yet sufficiently advanced, they yielded its strongest point; and in their recent action of dividing the property hitherto held by the whole community into shares to be held by a joint stock company, we see the deliberate renunciation of another fundamental doctrine. Upon these two points the whole structure of their association—the whole fabric of their polity—was founded.

The Oneida Community is one of the latest, and, in certain respects, the most successful, of all the experiments which grew out of that general ferment of ideas which agitated all Europe a hundred years ago, and led, on that continent, to the French Revolution, and on this to numberless societies and associations in which the idea of a community of goods was a more or less fundamental principle. It is difficult to realize how widespread was the belief that there was a radical error in the existing ideas of tenure of property, and how immense an amount of thought and energy was brought to bear upon the problem how to substitute a social and co-operative state for the competitive one which was and is the existing order of society. It was the consideration of this problem which gave rise to such societies as the Dunkers, Rappites and Shakers, and that later on, within the memory of many yet living, produced the great renaissance of Socialism under Owen and Fourier and their disciples. The years between 1826 and 1847 saw the birth of no fewer than seventy-four associations dedicated to the solving of social problems. The well-known Brook Farm Association, from the rare superiority of its members, was by far the most brilliant and noteworthy of all these, and its existence was prolonged to the unusual extent of six years. Of the others, few lived beyond the second year; all died heavily in debt, and none realized its hope of in any way influencing public sentiment, although for a time the leaders of public thought, both in the Democratic and Whig parties, had been sensibly attracted, the one by the doctrines of Owen, the other by the tenets of Fourier.

The Oneida Community, which, in a certain sense, rose upon the ruins of the former experiments, having been founded in 1846, distinctly asserts itself to be the outgrowth, not of the socialist renaissance, but of the religious revivals which swept over this county in the years between 1830 and 1840. Not Owen and Fourier, but Nettleton and Finney, it claims as its spiritual fathers. In the words of its founder, Noyes, "Orthodoxy ripened into Perfectionism at New Haven, and Perfection produced the Oneida Community." That idea which, however they otherwise differed, lay at the root of both the Owen and Fourier movements, "the enlargement of home, the extension of the family beyond the little man-and-wife circle to large corporations," is, in the Oneida system of doctrine, secondary and subordinate to the religious creed which, by some psychological legerdemain, has been evolved from the New Testament teachings, interpreted by the immediate inspiration with which they claim to be endowed, that they have deduced that doctrine of community, of persons out of which arises their practice of complex marriage, and from which they trace their second and minor tenet of community of goods, which, in other such associations, had hitherto held the foremost place.

It is this claim to advanced thought and superior religious light which constitutes their peculiar offense. When a community of people take a higher ground than the mere pecuniary welfare of society, and base their action upon the most exalted of motives, claiming for it the highest sanction, we have a right to demand from them the most exalted purity of life, the noblest self-renunciation for the common weal. When, therefore, they are found to be leading a life compared with which Mormonism is purity itself, it is no wonder that the indifference or curiosity with which other such experiments are regarded should give place to a sentiment of universal execration, and should lead to decided and efficient action. The wonder is, indeed, that the Oneida Community has been permitted to live so long in the face of the positively upward moral tendencies of the age.

It can scarcely be a matter of surprise that, so soon after being forced to yield the cardinal point in their creed, they should find it necessary to reconstruct their theory of property. Other societies have attained a good measure of prosperity upon the basis of a community of goods; but the Oneida Community, in claiming that its social theories were founded upon a religious creed, had only to prove the rottenness of the one to see the ruin of the other.—*Frank Leslie's Newspaper.*

A Single Word.

The following anecdote illustrates Moore's painstaking efforts to put the right word in the right place:

He was on a visit to a literary friend in France, and while there wrote a short poem. One day the two took a stroll in an adjacent wood, and the host perceived that his companion was given up to his own thoughts. By-and-by he began to gnaw the finger-tips of his glove, and when this had gone on for a long time his friend ventured to ask him what was the trouble. "I'll tell you," said Moore, "I have left at home, on my table, a poem in which is a word I do not like." He repeated the line and asked his friend if he could help him. The twain cudgelled their brain until they reached the house, without avail. The rest of the day, ever and anon, Moore would sink into silent fits in pursuit of the absent word. The poet went to bed in a deep study. The following morning was bright and beautiful and Moore came bounding down from his chamber with a scrap of paper in his hand and a glorious light in his countenance. The word had come! He had awakened in the night—the genius of inspiration had visited his pillow; he got up and tore a scrap from his notebook, and by the light of the moon had made the thought secure. "There," he said, when he had incorporated it into the text, "there it is—only a single word, and yet it cost me twelve hours of unflagging labor to find it and put it where it is."

The Bible without the spirit is a sundial by moonlight.—COLERIDGE.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

The theaters had a great rush Thanksgiving night.

The public schools were closed on Thursday and Friday of last week.

It is reported that many counterfeit five-dollar gold pieces are in circulation.

Eighty-seven deaths were reported last week only two deaths by variola were reported.

The City of Tokio, which arrived from Hong Kong a few days ago, brought only 166 Chinese.

Superintendent of Streets, Patterson, has forty-nine men engaged in cleaning and flushing sewers.

The United States Grand Jury are holding sessions daily, and several important cases are under investigation.

Several nights last week there were heavy white frosts and the mercury down to 32 or lower—very cold for early winter.

It is announced that the Anglo-Californian Bank at San Francisco will act as agent for the issue of the Panama Canal shares.

The Moody and Sankey meetings are crowded to overflowing every night. The interest seems to be steadily increasing.

The case of Mayor Kalloch, charged with contempt of court when he "indicted" the Grand Jury is continued for two weeks.

There is great dissatisfaction among the consumers of coal at what is believed to be an unnecessary enormous rise in the prices.

The Social Science Sisterhood have arranged for a series of parlor entertainments and lunches for the benefit of the institution.

Her British Majesty's sloop-of-war Gaunet was in port last week. She ran out of coal on the way from Honolulu to Callao, and put into this port for fuel.

Accident by falling elevators are too common. If those who make them expected to ride up and down on them daily, the machinery would be different.

The daily *Alta* finds no room for any notice of the Moody and Sankey meetings that are attracting so much attention and are so fully reported by the other dailies.

Thanksgiving was not celebrated at the County Jail by anything unusual. There was no turkey provided for the inmates, to remind them of the good old days of the Republic.

San Francisco, in common with most of the State, rejoiced in the reception of a copious rain one night last week. This is the first of the season except a "little sprinkle" some time ago.

There was an exciting bicycle tournament Thanksgiving Day on the Point Lobos road. Gold medals and silver were offered and won by successful competitors in four-mile, one-mile and half-mile races.

In the case of I. M. Kalloch, charged with the murder of Charles de Young, the defense said that he would withdraw the plea of "once in jeopardy," and would plead not guilty. The trial of the case is set for January 17th.

Small-pox is said to be again on the increase. Three or four new cases are reported daily. One day there were eight. They are generally mild cases, or varioloid; and very few deaths occur. Chinatown is free from the disease. It prevails only in other parts of the city.

It is expected that the street railroad to the Cliff House will be completed by the 1st of January. The track has been laid from Central avenue to avenue D, and is about one mile and a half in length. As soon as the engine and carbouses are constructed and the side-tracks and switches laid, regular trips will be made to avenue D. The trip will occupy about 25 minutes.

One of the dailies complains that excessive taxes are driving large amounts of money out of the State and says: "San Francisco cannot go into manufactures to much extent while such a tax is being collected from our citizens. We are paying $2.21 on the $100 of valuation this year. Two and one-fifth per cent in the form of taxes, we do not believe will be endured by any people for much length of time.

The excursion party of railroad people, under the auspices of the United States Railway Conductors' Mutual Aid and Benefit Association, including ninety-seven conductors, sixty ladies and five boys, arrived here last week from Chicago. They took lodgings at the Palace Hotel. Various places of especial interest to a majority of the party have been visited. On Friday of last week the party went on an excursion on the bay, through the Golden Gate, and to view the seal rocks, after which they returned and made an excursion to Monterey.

The ministers of the city and vicinity have agreed to call a Conventon of the Christian ministers and people on this coast, for conference and prayer. It is to be on Tuesday, the 14th day of December, and remain in session three days. The programme has not yet been made public, but it is understood that Mr. Moody will give several addresses upon the work of the Holy Spirit, and that Mr. Sankey will present one on sacred music, and that various topics connected with church work will be introduced by ministers of various denominations.

Some reporter asks credit for the following account of a wedding with an if:

Justice of the Peace Burke was taken up to Chinatown to marry an infatuated Chinaman to a blushing Celestial woman, who had consented to put her neck in the nuptial noose. Justice Burke, addressing the bride, said: "Will you take this man to be your wedded husband, to love, honor——" "Him belly good man, Me likee him. Me take him," broke in the happy maiden. Turning to the happy man, Justice Burke asked if he would take the woman to be his wedded wife. "Me takee him," John replied, "if she no cost too muche!"

During the last fiscal year of the House of Correction 762 males and 177 females were committed, and 938 males and 188 females released, leaving 217 prisoners. Of the prisoners committed 497 males and 49 females were natives of this country, while 355 males and 128 females belonged to other nations. Of these, 100 were from China and 224 from Ireland. The expenses of the institution for the year were $50,829.13. The Superintendent calls attention to repeaters, and thinks it simply nonsensical to send them up for such a short period as three months. The present congregrate system, where all classes are associated together, he considers faulty and demoralizing.

The Woman's Suffrage State Association is circulating, for signatures, petitions which are to be presented to the next Senate and Assembly. They are receiving the names of many of our leading citizens thereto. The petitions ask the Legislature "to pass an Act that shall enable the women citizens of this State to vote for State, county, city, and district school officers, and upon all questions pertaining to schools and school committees, and educational interests, not restricted by the State Constitution to qualified electors." Also to pass "an Act to confer upon the wife the right to succeed to the community property on the death of the husband, as he is now empowered to do upon the death of the wife."

In San Francisco Thanksgiving Day was very generally observed by all classes. All the public buildings and offices were closed, and most of the business houses, at least in the afternoon. The special services for the day in the churches were well attended, and in the afternoon large crowds made holiday in the Golden Gate Park and other pleasure resorts, where an appetite for Thanksgiving turkey might be secured. Among the many attractions and entertainments of the day and evening was a masquerade ball, under the auspices of the German Benevolent Society, at the Pavilion. It was attended by a vast number of spectators and participants. The floor was crowded with masquers and dancers, and the galleries and reserved seats were packed with lookers-on. Governor Perkins headed the honorary committee.

Thanksgiving was a happy time for the unfortunate, whom the Fruit and Flower Mission have undertaken to supply with their choice gifts of nature. The apartments of the Mission, No. 713 Mission street, were filled with fruit, flowers, jams, cakes and other delicacies, sent from all parts of the city and from towns around the bay. The finest oranges, apples and lemons were sent in large lots. Mills' Seminary supplied a very large amount of fruit and delicacies. One lady sent 500 illustrated papers, and other papers and periodicals. Carriages and express wagons were furnished without charge to the ladies in charge of the Mission for the prosecution of their work. The City and County Hospital was supplied with two bushels of apples, a large quantity of grapes and cakes, baked apples, etc., and 500 illustrated magazines. Each inmate was personally visited by the ladies who had charge of the gifts, and received from them the share of good things that belonged to them. The authorities supplied the patients with a good dinner. The German and other hospitals and Infants' Shelter were cared for in a like manner. Many patients were visited in their own houses.

NEWS SUMMARY.

A ship load of German Socialists is on the way to America.

Healy, Parnell's arrested secretary, is elected to Parliament.

Ex-Premier Beaconsfield has written a political novel which will soon be in print.

The press and the people of Germany are more than ever agitated over the Jewish question.

This year's shipments of wheat from and through Cincinnati are estimated at 21,000,000 bushels.

The body of Mrs. Lucy Noyes was recently cremated at Washington, Pa., at Dr. Lemoynes crematory.

Thomas L. Kimball, of Omaha, has been appointed Assistant General Manager of the Union Pacific railroad.

The burial of Gov. Williams, of Indiana, took place Thanksgiving Day in the cemetery on his homestead farm.

The Hudson river from Albany to Hudson was frozen over and navigation closed as early as the 24th of November.

So much opposition to the "Passion Play" has been made by the New York pulpits and journals that it has been suppressed.

The *Commercial Bulletin*, of New York, greatly fears a financial crisis and a disastrous reverse in the whole financial machinery.

One day last week a man was killed at Alma, Col., by a snowslide, which carried him three thousand feet down the mountain side.

Two women were drowned at Dubuque, Iowa, a few days ago. They were crossing the river on the ice and walked into an unseen air hole.

The Chinese Government has sent to Europe by telegraph within the last month no less than £250,000 for the purchase of war material alone.

Efforts to negotiate peace between Peru and Chili, through the mediation of the United States, have been futile. Another attempt will be made.

"Father" Gavazzi, the noted Italian minister, is in New York. He preached in three Protestant pulpits last Sabbath. He will come to San Francisco.

It is reported that a syndicate of American and English bankers has been formed at New York to furnish $40,000,000 to complete the Northern Pacific railway.

The stockholders in the Old Colony Railroad have directed the officers to employ no persons hereafter who use intoxicating liquors. This is to prevent accidents.

A land line of telegraphs is to be laid by the Chinese Government from Tientsin to Peking and thence by the Grand Canal to Shanghai with a cable across the Yangtsze.

A present from Queen Victoria to the President of the United Staets has been received at the White House in the shape of a massive desk made from the timbers of Her Majesty's ship Resolute.

They say that General Butler, of Massachusetts, does not intend to retire into private life, but will next year organize an independent party and renew the fight for the governorship of the State.

Officials at the War Department are authority for the statement that the present irritation over West Point will result in relegating the control of that institution to the engineers, where it belongs by law.

When he was in Washington last week, Garfield listened patiently to an appeal of Congressman Howel, of Tennessee, for a Southern representative in the Cabinet, and to his protest against a sectional Cabinet.

A telegram from Geneva says that the Federal Post-office authorities have concluded arrangements for the passage of mails through the St. Gothard Tunnel during the coming winter, but for the present, passengers will not be allowed to traverse the tunnel.

Very cold weather and deep snows occured last week all over the East. Such severe cold and early winter have rarely ever been known. Sleighing and skating were general amusements on Thanksgiving Day. As far South as Cincinnati the snow was four inches deep.

It is expected that the Union Pacific railroad will reduce the fares between Omaha and Ogden at the enormous rate of half a cent per mile. The Chicago *Tribune* says: "It is still cheaper for a laboring man to walk than ride on roads built by people of the United States."

Nearly 200 passenger cars were sent out of New York city the day before Thanksgiving, over the connecting road, carrying from 5,000 to 8,000 persons, or nearly 2,000 more than were carried last year on the day before Thanksgiving, and more than twice the number that travel on ordinary days.

The *Aurora*, a prominent paper published in Rome, Italy, publishes an article presumed to be from the Pope, and giving advice to the Irish agitators. The article concludes: "We trust that the Irish clergy will be an instrument of peace and order, and that while they strive to calm the passions of the people, the English nation will settle the questions at issue by drawing closer the bonds which should unite the two sister countries."

The Comptroller of the Currency urges the repeal of the laws taxing the capital and deposits of National Banks; also the two-cent stamp tax on checks. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue collections this year, except $11,000,000, are from whisky, tobacco and beer. Remove these taxes on banks and patent medicines, and the tax on liquor, tobacco and beer would meet all expenses and reduce the tax $100,000,000 annually.

It was not known certainly at first that the Minnesota Lunatic Asylum was set on fire. A few days ago a man was arrested on suspicion. He confesses that he committed the deed. He says he was badly treated, and tried to burn the building down in revenge. He wishes that all had been burned. He placed a can of naphtha in the female wing, but it did not ignite when he tried to kindle it. He was considered a mild case and allowed the run of the building.

A paragraph has been going the round of the newspapers to the effect that General John A. Sutter, the discoverer of gold in California, who died in Washington recently, was buried beside the grave of his wife in the Moravian cemetery in Litz, Penn. Mrs. Sutter has written to this city, saying that she is not dead, has not been buried, and will press General Sutter's claim for $50,000 before Congress for payment. She says, however, that she is very feeble and does not expect to live long.

The Money Order system continues to grow in popular favor. The Superintendent of the Money Order system suggests a plan for the reduction of fees which seems entirely feasible, and which is commended to the attention of Congress. His plan is to reduce the fee for money orders not exceeding $5 to five cents, and to extend the maximum limit of an order from $50 to $100, so that the increased commissions received for large orders may offset the loss resulting from the reduced fee for small orders. The foreign money order business and the letter carrier system are in a highly satisfactory condition. He unhesitatingly endorses Key's war on lotteries, and recommends decisive legislation against them as far as the use of the mails are concerned, in accordance with Supreme Court decisions. He also urges legislation to deprive of the benefit of the mails those newspapers which publish lottery advertisements.

That the Chinese Commission have accomplished a modification of the Burlingame Treaty in reference to Chinese immigration, is hardly to be doubted, but what the new treaty really is will be unknown until it is officially reported to the Government. The strongest presumption is that it will give to our Government the power to pass such laws as are desired against said immigration. Nothing, however, is known certainly yet. The following telegram, dated Nov. 25, from Washington, confirms this view: The Secretary of State this morning received a telegram from the Commissioners at Peking, under date of the 17th inst., saying that on that day two treaties were signed, one of commerce and the other concerning immigration. Mr. Trescott was to leave Peking on the 20th inst. and bring home the treaties by the first steamer. By a previous telegram Secretary Evarts had been informed that the immigration treaty secured to this country the regulation of the introduction of Chinese laborers by our own legislation. Details of the commercial treaty are not yet known.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

FLOUR—Exports during the week have been in barrels as follows: To Central America 2,751, Liverpool 1,003, Panama 638, Honolulu 276, Victoria 132, New York 10. There is a fair demand for all purposes, and a firmer feeling is noted than has existed for some time past. On superfine, however, buyers still find it an easy matter to obtain concessions. The market is overstocked with lower grade, and the inquiry is limited.

We quote, Superfine common, $3.00@$3.50. Superfine, $3 75@$4 25; extra superfine, $4 50@$4 75; choice and extra choice, $5 00@$5 25; Oregon, good to choice, $4.50@$5.00.

WHEAT.—At this date last year the situation as compared with to-day was as follows:

	1879.	1880.
Liv. quotations,	10s7d@11s6d.	10s0d@10s4d
Freight rates,	60@65s.	70@75s
Local market,	$1.95@2.05.	$1.52½@1.55

The prices above are for spot lots of average California in Liverpool, and for good to choice shipping in this city.

About twenty vessels have been added to the grain fleet this week, and clearances averaged two a day. The engaged list is larger than it has been for several weeks. The late speculative fever in New York and Chicago, based partially on the sudden close of transportation by lake and canal on account of ice, sent prices upward so rapidly in those cities that the European markets were lost sight of. In New York, at the height of the excitement, prices were fully 5c above Liverpool, considering the freight across the Atlantic. While this rise was too spasmodic and not sufficiently healthful to last, it had the effect of exciting the Liverpool market to such an extent that in the endeavor of buyers and sellers there to keep pace with the situation in the two leading grain centers of America, they got prices so buoyant and irregular that for a portion of the time cable reports were unable to give quotations. The wheat markets of Europe are to-day influenced to a great extent by the tone of the markets in America, and this influence we predict will be more marked in future years. Having far more wheat than any other nation, it is no more than natural that we should have much to do with controlling the price. But all efforts in defiance of the law of supply and demand must prove more or less futile in the end. As was to be expected of a purely speculative advance, there was a speedy reaction. In our home market the excitement was of a very mild type, and the reaction consequently not so great. Prices for choice milling reached $1.60, and many holders held choice shipping at the same figure, but exporters declined to pay over $1.57½ when Liverpool quotations seemed to warrant fully 2½c more. Later in the week unfavorable advices from other centers caused prices to decline to the former level. As the number of vessels just engaged is large, as tonnage is becoming more abundant, and as there are prospects of easier freights, the advance just lost will soon be regained.

We quote Superfine, $1.35@1.40; fair to choice milling, $1.55@$1.57½; shipping, $1.52½@1.55.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.—Vessels are coming in much more rapidly, not less than twenty having arrived the past week. As usual, most of them came in under charter to load wheat. The spot charters of the week indicate an easier market, wooden ships being secured at 70s to Liverpool and 72½s to Cork, for orders. The indications are favorable for easier rates from this time forward.

	Engaged.	Disengaged.	To Arrive.
1880.	48,876	5,454	196,720
1879.	40,796	18,350	188,854

BARLEY—Feed has been quite buoyant, and sales at $1.00 per cental were reported during the week. Some very choice, bought for brewing, realized a few cents more. The export demand is taking all the brewing offering and for desirable lots full prices are paid. The movement overland and by water to the East is large. Coast cheveralier is in request and better prices are being paid. Standard bay does not appreciate correspondingly.

We quote feed, 92½@97½c; Brewing, $1.05@$1.15; Chevalier, $1.15@$1.25, for fair to choice bay, for Coast, $1.00@$1 15.

OATS—Receipts of California are light and of Oregon none. From Washington Territory there was another large consignment this week. There is not much activity, but full prices are asked and realized.

We quote milling at $1 40@$1 45; good to choice feed, $1 35@$1 40; common to fair feed, $1 15@$1 25.

CORN—Sellers are less numerous, and while buyers have not materially increased, they have been compelled to pay higher prices. The market is rapidly gaining strength and holders are steadily raising their pretensions. That prices are on the upward grade, for at least a brief season, is generally believed.

We quote white at 97½c@$1.00; large yellow, $1.07½@$1.12½; small round yellow, $1.12½@1.15.

RYE—Receipts are light and disappear very rapidly. Quotable at $1.50@$1.52½.

WOOL—Since the recent advance in freights the market has not been particularly active. There is, however, a quiet and steady movement. Several large sales of Northern were effected this week. The demand is mostly for choice grades, and all the Northern wool unsold would be quickly taken, but for the fact that holders have, in the minds of buyers, entirely too exalted views. The movement in Eastern Oregon wool is also slow for the same reason. Entire receipts since January 1st have been 88,750 bags. Receipts of California fall clip to date 60,632 bags.

Southern, fair to good, 13@14; Southern choice 15@16c; Southern, lambs 13@15; San Joaquin, heavy, 12½@13; San Joaquin, fair to good, 13@14; Northern lambs, 23@25; Mountain, free, 17@20; Northern choice, 23@25; San Joaquin, selections 14½@15; Oregon, eastern, fair to good, 23@25; Oregon, eastern, choice, 27@30.

BUTTER—Receipts of fresh roll are slightly on the increase, and a disposition to shade previous rates is noted. Fancy brands are commanding 50c, but there is very little of this standard, and sufficient demand to maintain the price a turn or two in advance of that which is commonly accepted as choice. Pickled and firkin are firm, the former at 42½c and the latter at 37½c for choice.

CHEESE—With the exception of a firmer feeling there is no change nor anything of interest to note.

EGGS—There is no increase in receipts. High prices have been ruling for several weeks, and if eggs were lately held back, as sometimes the case, it would seem present inducements would surely draw them out. For extra choice 55c has been paid within the week.

We quote California fresh roll butter 45@47½; common to good roll, 40@42½c; Cheese California, 12½@10c; Western Cheese —— ₩ lb; California Eggs, 47½@50c.

POTATOES AND ONIONS—The general features of the potato market the past week have been large supplies, poor demand and weak prices. On most varieties we quote lower. Sweet potatoes were firm during most of the week, but closed lower. Onions continue to advance, and sales at outside quotations are reported. The supply to come forward is light, and high prices are apt to rule until next season.

We quote potatoes, River, early rose, 40@55c; river reds 40@50c; Cuffey's Cove, 75@85 Humbolds 80@90c; sweet potatoes, 75@90 Petalumas, 60@75c; Chili garnets, —@—; peach blows,—@—; onions, red, $2.75@$2.87½; silver skins, $3.50@$4.00

PROVISIONS—There is a very good demand, and a more steady market is noted on hams and Eastern bacon. California bacon is a shade lower.

Hams, C. S. C., choice to fancy, 14@14½; Hams, C. S. C., fair to good, 13@14; Hams, uncanvassed, California, 10½@11; Hams, Cal., country cured, 10@11; Bacon, Eastern, light, C. S. C., 13½@13½; Bacon, Eastern, heavy, 12½@13; Bacon, Cal., medium, uncanvassed, 10@10½; Bacon, Cal., light, uncanvassed, 11@11½; Bacon, Cal., country cured, 9@10; Lard, Cal., 5 to 10-lb. tins, 11@11½; Lard, California, in tierces, 10@10½; Lard, Eastern, refined, 5 to 10 lbs., 13½@13¾; Lard, Cal., country cured, 9½@10.

LIVE STOCK AND MEATS.—Supplies are ample. Prices steady.

Beef, 1st quality, dressed net, per pound, 5@5½; Beef, 2d quality, 4@4½; Beef, 3d quality, 3@3½; Mutton, choice, dressed, per pound, 2½@3½; Hogs, 1st quality, gross, per pound, 4@4½; Hogs, 2d quality, 4@4¼c; Hogs, dressed, 6¼@6¾; Veal, small, per pound, 7¼@8½; Veal, large, 5@6; Lamb spring, per pound, 4@4½.

To remove warts from a cow's teats, pull a hair out of the cow's tail, and tie it around the neck of the wart as close to the teat as you can get it. In a few days the wart will drop off.

Reliable Testimony.

Where testimonials give the residence of the parties it is an easy matter for any person to verify them. Thousands of people from all parts of the Pacific Coast can and have expressed the opinion that there is no other article in the world equal to PHOSPHATE SOAP for common toilet use. A great many people have tested this soap for skin diseases. Among others we give the following from parties who have thoroughly tested PHOSPHATE SOAP:

OAKLAND, Cal., April 5, 1880.

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY—GENTS: Some two or three months ago, I had a boy about two years old that had suffered for a year with a severe eruption on the head and face, caused by teething. The child was in such misery that it would often be awakened out of sleep by the severe itching. He would then scratch his head and face until the blood ran from the scabs. We tried everything we could find, but nothing seemed to give any permanent relief until we tried PHOSPHATE SOAP. Before we had used one cake, the child's head and face were entirely healed, and there has been no appearance of the disease since.

MICHAEL KANE No. 1068 Kirkham St.

FORT VERDE, Arizona, Dec. 12, 1879.

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY—GENTS: Having received your box of PHOSPHATE SOAP, and having used only one cake of SOAP out of the three, I am happy to say that it has completely cured my sore eyelids which was caused by the alkali dust in Idaho Territory, in 1877, and have been sore ever since until I used PHOSPHATE SOAP.

CORPORAL DENNIS BURKE, Twelfth Infantry.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 27, 1879.

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY—GENTS: After a number of trials of Soaps, I have learned that the PHOSPHATE is certainly the very best for shaving. I thank you for its introduction. JAMES P. ARTHUR.

A Physician's Testimony.

I hereby certify that I have been a practicing physician for twenty-seven years, and for many chronic cases in my practice do recommend Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. It was upon my advice that G. W. Stamm, editor of the *Industrial Era*, obtained this valuable remedy.

A. A. RAMSAY, M. D.

ALBIA, Iowa, May 26.

The weary sufferer who is patiently enduring the hot weather and longing for relief, gladly hails anything that will banish monotony or lessen pain. Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure does both, and it is the true "Friend in Need" to suffering humanity. For the kidneys, liver or urinary organs it is infallible.

The Champion.

Professor Rudolphe, the champion billiard player of the world, has just established a Billiard Parlor on Hardie Place, between Sutter and Bush streets, off Kearny street, San Francisco. As Professor Rudolphe is the best player in the world, it is fair to presume that he has no superior as a judge of good Billiard Tables. He has selected the celebrated Liesenfeld Billiard Tables for his Parlor, and parties who wish to buy the best will always select tables from the warerooms of the same manufacturer.

Economy in Living.

In these days of easy communications to the remotest part of the country, there is no reason why people should run up enormous grocery bills at country stores, paying in many instances double prices, when a few lines will procure a supply of any quantity, large or small, and any quality of provisions desired, from the Pioneer Grocery Establishment of SHARBORO & CO., 531 Washington street, San Francisco. See price list in another place, and send for sample order to satisfy yourself of what savings you can make.

Dore has completed a grand case picture called "Moses before Pharoah." What Moses played before faro is not shown.

Maine News.

Hop Bitters, which are advertised in our columns, are a sure cure for ague, biliousness and kidney complaints. Those who use them say they cannot be too highly recommended. Those afflicted should give them a fair trial, and will become thereby enthusiastic in the praise of their curative qualities.—*Portland Argus.*

47,846 Packages Sold.

Of what? is the question asked. Nothing more or less than the celebrated OREGON KIDNEY TEA. The cures it has performed are its own recommendation, and no family should be without it in the house. For sale by all druggists.

Burnham's Abietene,

An extract of Fir Balsam. No compound, but Nature's remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney Troubles, etc. Hundreds of testimonials of its virtues can be produced. Price 50 cts. and $1 per bottle.

Compound Oxygen.

Prepared by Drs. Starkey & Palen, Philadelphia, Pa., for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, dyspepsia, catarrh, headache, debility, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc. Send for treatise free. H. E. Mathews, 606 Montgomery street, S. F.

Furniture.

New and second-hand at auction prices. H. Schellhaas' 11th St., Old Fellows' Building, Oakland, Cal. Country orders promptly attended to.

'Phones.

For deaf people. Audiphones and carphones. Buy no devices without trial. Ask H. E. Mathews, 606 Montgomery street, S. F., for circulars.

Among the valuable improvements in mining machinery in the late Mechanics' Fair of San Francisco, was "Russell's Amalgamator," manufactured by E. F. Russell & Co., 261 First street, for which they have received the silver medal awarded on first premium for *best amalgamator.*

J. W. Shaeffer & Co., 321 and 323 Sacramento St., San Francisco, employ no drummers. Cigars sold very cheap.

No scrofula can be so deep seated, no sore so stubborn, but that Ayer's Sarsaparilla will be found helpful. It will effect a cure, if cure be possible.

ALL Photographs made at the New York Gallery No. 25 Third St., S. F., are guaranteed to be first-class. Prices to suit the times. J. H. PETERS & Co.

TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE

UNLIKE PILLS

And the usual Purgatives,

Is Pleasant to Take,

And will prove at once the most potent and harmless **System Renovator** and **Cleanser** that has yet been brought to public notice. For **Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Piles,** and all *disorders arising from an obstructed state of the system,* it is incomparably the *best curative extant.*

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE is put up in bronzed tin boxes only. *Price, 50 Cents.* Procure Descriptive Pamphlet from your druggist, or address the proprietor,

J. E. METHERINGTON, New York or San Francisco.

ELECTRIC BELTS

Bands and Appliances, for the cure of Nervous, Chronic and Special Diseases, can be procured from the PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., 513 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal. Send for Free Pamphlet and The Electric Review, containing full particulars. *Avoid bogus appliances of every description claiming electric qualities.*

In making any purchase or in writing in response to any advertisement in this paper, you will please mention the name of the paper

J. W. TUCKER & CO.

131 KEARNY ST. SAN FRANCISCO, JEWELERS and silversmiths. Agents for all American watches. Importers of Swiss and English watches. Fine watch repairing a specialty.

Shrewdness and Ability.

Hop Bitters, so freely advertised in all the papers, secular and religious, are having a large sale, and are supplanting all other medicines. There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of these Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability in compounding a Bitters whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation.—*Examiner and Chronicle.*

Price Current for Dec., 1880.

ISSUED MONTHLY BY

Sharboro & Co., Pioneer Grocers,

Established in 1855.

531 WASHINGTON ST., San Francisco.

SUGARS.	
Crushed (A) per ₩	12¼@13¼
Granulated White (dry) ₩ ₩	11@12¼
Golden per ₩	10@10¾
Light Brown per ₩	9@9¼
Brown per ₩	8@8¼
COFFEE.	
Costa Rica Green, No. 1, per ₩	15¼@18c
Old Gov. Java, per ₩	23¼@25
Fresh Roasted per ₩	22½@25
Fresh Ground ₩ ₩	23½@25
TEAS.	
Black Oolong (choice), per ₩	25@50c
Black English Breakfast, per ₩	50@1 00
Mixed Green and Black, per ₩	40@75c
Japan (natural leaf) per ₩	25@50c
Green Young Hyson, per ₩	75c@$1 00
Green Gunpowder, per ₩	75c@$1 25
CANNED GOODS.	
Oysters, (cans) per dozen	$1 25@$1 75
Lobsters, per doz	$2 00@$3 50
Clams, per dozen	$3 00@$4 00
Assorted Pie Fruit, per doz	$1 75@$3 50
Assorted Table Fruit, per doz	$2 25@$3 00
Green Corn, per doz	$1 75@$2 50
Salmon, per doz	$1 45@$3 50
Jams and Jellies, per doz	$2 00@$3 50
EXTRACTS.	
Assorted Flavoring, per doz	$1 50@$2 00
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Soap, per box	50@75c
Starch, per box	75c@$1 00
Syrup, (golden,) per keg of 5 gallons	$3 50@$3 75
Salt, per sack (50)	50c@$1 00
Rice, (choice table), per ₩	7@8c
Yeast Powders, per doz	$1 50@$2 00
Cream Tartar, ₩ ₩	40@50
Spices, assti, per ₩	35@40
Kerosene, per can, 5 galls	1 00@$1 75
Bird Seed ₩ ₩	5
PROVISIONS.	
Hams, per ₩	12½@14
Bacon, per ₩	12½@14
Lard, per ₩	12½@13
Butter, per ₩	35@37½
Cheese, per ₩	15@20
FISH.	
Mackerel (choice), per kit	$1 75@$2 50
Codfish per ₩	4½@5c
Herrings, smoked, ₩ box	50
Herrings, German, ₩ doz	50
CANDLES.	
Adamantine Candles, per ₩	9@15
Wax, ₩ ₩	40@50
COCOA AND CHOCOLATE.	
Cocoa Shells, ₩ ₩	10@15
Cocoa, prepared, ₩ ₩	37½@50
Chocolate, fine, ₩ ₩	25@50
Essence of Coffee, ₩ doz	40
FRUITS.	
German Prunes, per ₩	10@11
Raisins, ₩ box	$1 00@1 50
Currants, large, per ₩	9½@12c
Citron, per ₩	35@40
Walnuts, ₩ ₩	9@12½
Almonds, ₩ ₩	20@30
PICKLES.	
Pickles, per keg	$1 75@$2 50
Bottle Pickles, per doz	$3 00@$4 00
Anchovies, per doz	$1 00
Stuffed Olives ₩ doz	$5 00
VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes (choice new) ₩ ₩	½@¾
Beans, ₩ ₩	2½@3
Peas, ₩ ₩	2½@3
FLOUR AND MEAL.	
Extra Family Flour, per bbl	$4 50@$5 25
Meals, all kinds, per ₩	2@5c

All other groceries and provisions sold at same reasonable low rates.

Our immense sales permit us to keep our stock always supplied with *fresh goods,* and our prices always *lower* than any other house in the city.

All goods guaranteed, sold in quantities to suit, at wholesale prices, promptly delivered, or carefully packed and shipped free. Country orders, accompanied by cash (which may be computed from above list and amount sent either by postal order or express), filled with dispatch.

Goods sent by freight, and shipping receipt sent through Wells, Fargo & Co., C. O. D., when desired.

N. B.—We have recently made extensive improvements in our wholesale department by connecting our store with Merchant St. and all the Clay St. Markets.

If any article is desired which is not on this list, the price will be sent by mail on application.

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA YELLOW DOCK AND IODIDE OF POTASS

The Best Blood Purifier and Tonic Alterative in Use.

It quickly cures all diseases originating from a disordered state of the blood or liver.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Scrofula, Qout, Dropsy, Tumors, Salt Rheum and Mercurial Pains

Readily yield to its purifying properties. It leaves the BLOOD PURE, the LIVER and KIDNEYS healthy, the COMPLEXION BRIGHT and CLEAR. For sale by all Druggists.

MONTGOMERY'S Temperance Hotel, 227 and 229 Second St., S. F. Board and Room per day, 75c to $1; per week $4 of 5. Six meal tickets, $1. Baggage to and from Hotel free.

GARLAND'S VEGETABLE COUGH Drops, the greatest known remedy for all Throat and Lung Complaints. For sale by all druggists

National Sanitarium Institute (Western Division), 319 Bush St., S. F. Devoted to the treatment of Cripples, Piles, Fistula, &c. Send for circulars.

PICTORIAL BIBLE

COMMENTATOR, WITH 450 ILLUSTRATIONS. Is one of the best selling books. Agents wanted. Terms liberal. Address

WM. GARRETSON & CO., 620 Washington street, San Francisco.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

YOUR SIGNS CAN BE PAINTED WITH GOLD OR colored letters far cheaper and in better style in San Francisco than in the country. Have them painted on canvas and frame them at home; will last for 10 years. Address, SWAN, THE PAINTER, 737 Market street, S. F.

SADDLERY GOODS. at Bed-rock Prices. Send for Catalogue. W. DAVIS, 410 Market street, San Francisco.

Send for Circulars. FOUR SIZES.

Just the thing for CAMPING PARTIES. Address GILBERT & MOORE, Sole Agents, 18 and 20 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal. Dealers in Furniture of every description.

Needham's RED Clover

Blossoms and Extracts cure Cancer, Salt Rheum and all Blood Diseases. For references circulars, and particulars, address W. C. NEEDHAM, P. O. Box 432, San Jose, Cal., Sole Agent for Pacific Coast.

DOBYN'S SURE CURE

FOUND AT LAST

For CATARRH, COLD IN THE HEAD, NEURALGIA, TOOTHACHE, and all kindred complaints. SAMPLE FREE.

H. LOOMIS, 320 SANSOME ST., S. F.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.

524 and 526 Kearny St., San Francisco.

$1 25 and $1 50 PER DAY.

H. C. PATRIDGE, - - - - - PROPRIETOR

Two Concord Coaches, with the name of the Hotel on, will always be in waiting at the landing to convey passengers to the Hotel free. Be sure you get into the right Coach; if you do not, they will charge you.

Country Merchants.

The Best House in San Francisco for NOTIONS AND STATIONERY, TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, COMBS AND BRUSHES, ETC.

SADLER & CO.,

605 Market St., S. F., Grand Hotel Building.

Send for New Catalogues and Price List.

SAFES.

TWO SPLENDID NEW SAFES FOR sale, Weight 2,500 pounds each, with burglar-proof chest and the best locks. These safes are first-class in every respect, but the owner obtained them in the way of trade and will sell them below the regular price. Call on or address, Carlos White, 320 Sansome St., San Francisco.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC

SPECIFIC No. 28

In use 25 years. The only successful remedy for Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5. SOLD BY DEALERS GENERALLY, or sent post-free on receipt of price. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., 109 Fulton Street, N. Y.

SAN FRANCISCO

CHRONICLE

—THE—

LEADING NEWSPAPER

—OF THE—

PACIFIC COAST.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE

Is the first paper on the coast in ability, and in the freshness and reliability of its NEWS. Nothing that the world desires to know is omitted from its columns. It aims to fill every requirement of a first-class paper.

Its Telegraphic Reports are the latest and most reliable; its Local News the fullest and spiciest, and its Editorials from the ablest pens in the country.

THE CHRONICLE BUILDING.

50 CENTS

—IN—

Postage Stamps

Postal Order or Money,

Will get the most Brilliant and complete Weekly Newspaper in the world. The SAN FRANCISCO WEEKLY CHRONICLE prints regularly 72 columns, or eight pages of News, Literature and General Information; also a magnificent Agricultural Department; and 50 cents will pay for it for three months, including postage, to any part of the United States, or

$2 for One Year.

CLUB RATES FOR THE WEEKLY:

5 Copies, One Year, $1.60 each
10 Copies, One Year, $1.60 each

Sample Copies Sent Free.

All Postmasters receive subscriptions

THE DAILY SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE, including the SUNDAY EDITION, sent to any part of the United States, postage paid, for $6.70 a year.

SPENCER'S

Piano Palace & Organ Emporium.

The largest and finest Music House on the Pacific Coast. Combination of three Piano Houses in one. SPENCER'S MATCHLESS PIANOS OF NEW YORK: GRAND, SQUARE and UPRIGHT,

And the Improved "South American Organ" of Boston.

Save your money by buying direct at headquarters.

Second-hand Pianos from $160 to $250.
New Pianos from $250 to $550.
Organs from $50 to $300.

Pianos tuned, repaired and to rent. Orders for music promptly attended to.

F. W. SPENCER & CO

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, December 9, 1880.

QUESTIONS.

Were I a bird to fly unto thee
In the wild weather, the wind and rain,
Beating my wings at thy window-pane,
Wouldst thou thy casement open to me?
In thy soft hands were I nested warm,
I should forget the cold and the storm,
Sheltered with thee.

Or wouldst thou cold and unheeding be,
Turning to leave me affrighted there,
Fluttering, throbbing, in mute despair?
Then, thou no pity showing to me,
Fainting I'd fall in the stormy night
Dead 'neath thy casement's mocking light,
Driven from thee.

Were I a leaflet to float to thee,
Drenched with the dews of the morning sweet,
Lying in sunshine, low, at thy feet,
Wouldst thou not, tenderly lifting me,
Keep me to prove to the Winter snows
That the dead Summer had her rose,
Cherished by thee?

Or wouldst thou, finding no joy in me,
Leave me to perish beside thy way,
A little rose-leaf, withered and gray—
O my heart, unremembered to be;
There in the sunlight moldering to lie,
Crushed by thy feet as they hurried by,
Forgotten by thee!

—*Julia H. S. Bugeia in December Californian*

Art in "Scribner."

From "Kaleph's" New York letter to the *Christian Standard* of Milwaukee:

"It was only last week that I happened to see the fac-similes of Millet's remarkable style of painting, in last month's Scribner, although I had looked at them a number of times with but qualified satisfaction. I think Mr. Roswell Smith should have done to his 125,000 subscribers what he did to me on happening into his sanctum the other day. That is, he held up the prints in the magazine against the wall eight feet from my eyes, where they should hang, intead of being held in the hand, if they are to be *seen*. If he had so advised all his readers, there would have been few to miss the breadth and power of those effects, which, if held close to the eye, are worse than lost. It should also be understood, in appreciating the new style of wood-engraving introduced by Scribner's, that the motive is genuineness, or the representation of things as they actually appear at such a distance as would reduce them to the dimensions in the print. This motive, therefore, excludes the clear-cut definition and detail that please the eye rather than the instructed imagination or sense of reality. Unless the work is confined to a very small subject, the only effects that can be truthfully sought are of the broadest and simplest character, leaving the minutiæ in the indistinctness of distance. Explanation seems to be very generally needed of the meaning and purpose of the numerous series of specimens, from famous and other artists, to which the lavish expenditure of Scribner's Art Department has been directed, with so much more success amongst connoisseurs than with the general reader. Such critics (including the artists themselves) give the meed of astonishment, higher than praise, to achievements in wood-engraving that have imparted to the millions in the country at large, almost for nothing, representations of the state of art such as have heretofore been entirely wanting, or accessible only to the few. Sometimes these representations are more valuable for information than pleasure, but their general success is, according to the best judges, something unprecedented in Europe or America."

California Electors and Congressmen.

The Secretary of State opened and canvassed the various county returns last Monday at Sacramento. G. W. Maslin and Wm. Broderick appeared on behalf of the Democrats, and W. W. Morrow and J. Steppacher represented the Republicans. It was found that the returns from Lassen, Siskiyou and Mendocino lacked the Supervisors' seal, thus being unofficial, but Secretary Burns telegraphed and received properly certified returns.

After a careful canvass, the vote of California was declared as follows:

Republicans.

Miller	80,282	Fox	80,220
Edgerton	80,348	McKaig	80,245
Bauer	80,281	Ward	80,238

Democrats.

Wallace	80,426	Brown	80,413
Terry	79,885	Henley	80,428
Shorb	80,420	Del Valle	80,442

Greenbackers.

Dann	3,381	Redstone	2,531
Clark	3,394	Elliott	3,369
Kidney	3,318	McQuiddy	3,365

Prohibitionists.

Bramall	54	Clark	56
Webb	57	Winchester	61
Caldwell	56	Woods	56

Anti-Masonic

Beck	6	Metcalf	5
Finch	6	Harrow	6
Morrill	6	Lathrop	6
Scattering			70
Neal Dow			830

FOR CONGRESS.

First District—Davis, 19,496; Rosecrans, 21,005; Maybell, 683; scattering, 5.

Second District—Page, 22,038; Glasscock, 18,830; Dow 183, Todd, 182; scattering, 1.

Third District—Knight 20,494; Berry 21,743; Musselman, 85; Low, 2, Clark 25; W. O. Howell, 142; W. C. Howell, 11; Smith, 5; scattering, 4.

Fourth District—Pacheco, 17,768; Leach, 17,577; Godfrey, 3,436; Wheeler, 13; scattering, 12.

How Republicans Carried New York.

NEW YORK, November 30th,—The following address was issued to-night:

Tammany Hall, November 30.—The sub-Committee of the Committee on Organization of Tammany Hall Democratic General Committee, appointed to investigate the fraud, corruption and intimidation practiced at the late election, is in possession of evidence which clearly demonstrates that the Republican vote was enormously increased by reason of a systematic colonization, unblushing bribery and most cowardly intimidation of workingmen by their employers.

At the proper time and place these proofs will be made public. The sub-Committee, believing that a great deal of valuable information can be secured through the co-operation of the public, to this end invited all persons in possession of any evidence of illegal registration or voting, bribery or intimidation, to communicate the particulars to the Chairman of the sub-Committee at Tammany Hall without delay, and in this way expose those who have violated the purity of the elective franchise, in order that deserved punishment may be enforced.

EDWARD GILON, Chairman.
THOS. F. GRADY, Secretary.

Real Estate Transactions.

Following are the transactions in real estate filed in the Recorder's office during the week ending Saturday, Dec. 4, 1880:

DEEDS.

D. R. Clanton to G. G. Briggs—320 acres two miles south of Woodland; $32,000

J. A. Bissell to Lydia M. Hall—Lot in town of Woodland (undivided ½); $125.

Capital Savings Bank to R. S. Carey—640 acres near Davisville; $10,000.

Henry Haberman to Hubert Feien—160 acres hill land Capay Valley; $220.

John Muller and Wife to R. S. Carey—All land in section 3, tp 8, lying west of Railroad; $7830.

R. S. Carey to U. P. Merritt—All of section 3, tp 8 N, R 2 East except right of way for Railroad; $15,000.

D. B. Goode and wife to Mrs. Nancy C. Coleman—Lot facing Second, on south Main Street; $300.

Bank of Woodland to E. J. Clanton—40-acre tract near Woodland; $4,000

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of William Peters, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of said WILLIAM PETERS, Deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said Deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at his residence at the Town of Davisville, in the said County of Yolo, State of California.

Dated November 24th, 1880.

J. W. GAFFORD.
Administrator of the Estate of said Deceased.
no25w5t

Sheriff's Sale.

Reclamation District No. 108 vs. Sacramento Valley Reclamation Company. Decree of Foreclosure and Order of Sale. No. 87, Old Series.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN Order of Sale issued out of the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1880, upon a Decree of Foreclosure duly made and entered in the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California in and for the said County of Yolo, on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1878, in an action wherein RECLAMATION DISTRICT NO. 108 is Plaintiff, and SACRAMENTO VALLEY RECLAMATION COMPANY is Defendant, which Order of Sale is to me directed and delivered, I am commanded to sell the e ½ of the n e ¼ of section 23, in township 12 n, range 1 w, Mount Diablo base and meridian, in Yolo County, California, containing 80 acres. Also, the n e ¼ of the s e ¼ of section 23, in township 12 n, range 1 w, Mount Diablo base and meridian, in Yolo County, California, containing 40 acres.

Public notice is hereby given that on SATURDAY, THE ELEVENTH DAY OF DECEMBER, A.D. 1880, at Two (2) o'clock P.M. of that day, in front of the Court House, in the County of Yolo, State of California, I will, in obedience to said Decree of Foreclosure and Order of Sale, sell each of the above described tracts of land to the highest and best bidder for cash in United States gold and silver coin.

F. M. RAHM, Sheriff.
Woodland, November 17, 1880. no18wtd

Sheriff's Sale.

Reclamation District No. 108 vs Thomas Morris. Decree of Foreclosure and Order of Sale. No 74, Old Series.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of Sale, issued out of the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, on the 16th day of November, A.D. 1880, upon a Decree of Foreclosure duly made and entered in the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California in and for the said County of Yolo, on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1878, in an action wherein RECLAMATION DISTRICT No. 108 is Plaintiff, and THOMAS MORRIS is Defendant, which Order of Sale is to me directed and delivered, I am commanded to sell the w ½ of the n w ¼ of section 31, in township 12 n, range 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian, in Yolo County, California, containing 80 acres. Also, the w ½ of the s w ¼ of section 31 in township 12 n, range 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian, in Yolo County, California, containing 80 acres.

Public Notice is hereby given that on SATURDAY, THE ELEVENTH DAY OF DECEMBER, A.D. 1880, at Two (2) o'clock P.M. of that day, in front of the Court House, in the County of Yolo, state of California, I will, in obedience to said Decree of Foreclosure and Order of Sale, sell each of the above described tracts of land to the highest and best bidder for cash in United States gold and silver coin.

F. M. RAHM, Sheriff.
Woodland, Nov. 17, 1880. no18wtd

Summons.

IN THE JUSTICE'S COURT OF BUCKEYE Township, in the County of Yolo, State of California.

HARLING, LOWERY & CO., Plaintiffs, vs. J. C. WHITMAN, Defendant.

The People of the State of California send greeting to J. C. WHITMAN, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff in the Justice's Court of Buckeye Township, County of Yolo and State of California, and to answer before the Justice at his office in the said Township, the complaint filed therein, within five days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within the Township in which this action is brought; or, if served out of said Township, but in said County, within ten days; or within 20 days if served elsewhere.

The said action is brought to recover the sum of seventy-nine and 23-100 Dollars, gold coin of the United States of America, for balance due on account for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered to said Defendant at his (Defendant's) request, per account on file in this office, and you are hereby notified that if you fail to so appear and answer said complaint, as above required, said Plaintiff will take judgment for the amount claimed—viz: $79 23-100, together with costs of suit.

Make legal service and due return hereof.

Given under my hand this 21st day of September, 1880.

J. C. HUFSE,
Justice of the Peace of said Township.
R. CLARK, Att'y. oc7w2m

SPECIAL NOTICE

—TO—

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS!

THE PUGET SOUND

LUMBER CO.

Takes pleasure in announcing that the

DEPOT LUMBER YARD

AT WOODLAND,

.....HAVE A.....

LARGE & VARIED ASSORTMENT

.....OF.....

Oregon Pine, Sugar Pine

.....AND.....

REDWOOD LUMBER,

DOORS,
WINDOWS,
BLINDS,
FINE HAIR,
PLASTER,
CEMENT, ETC.

LUMBER SAWED TO ORDER

.....AND.....

FURNISHED PER CARGO.

☞ This Company owning its Mills and Vessels, brings its Lumber direct to the Railroad at Vallejo, and is therefore enabled to sell at Cheaper Rates than heretofore offered to the people of this vicinity, and persons wanting a bill of Lumber will certainly make a great mistake if they do not call on this firm before making their purchases.

A. POWELL,

Manager Puget Sound Lumber Co.

G. W. LYFORD,

Agent at Woodland.

Yards at Woodland, Colusa, Willows, St. Helen, Napa, South Vallejo, and Agencies at all other important towns.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, SOUTH VALLEJO.

jy1dw

Nothing So Successful

AS SUCCESS.

—o—

THERE IS A TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT

—AT THE—

GREAT WESTERN

BANKRUPT STORE

Just now, superinduced by the spirited efforts of

M. MICHAELS & CO.

To do their business right, with profit to the Firm and Satisfaction to their Customers.

—o—

Our Last Move This Year is the Greatest of them all!

WHAT IS IT?

A Grand Reduction Sale

To Commence December 1st,

For Thirty Days Only!

—o—

We have marked everything down to hard times bed rock prices!

—o—

WE MEAN BUSINESS:

WE MUST HAVE MORE ROOM; OUR STORE IS TO BE ENLARGED! Our Store is too small to accommodate our vast and increasing trade, and to get this room we must have money, and we are going to offer you such inducements that you can't help buying from us. SEEING IS BELIEVING!

Store Crowded from the Floor to the Ceiling with New Goods!

WE INTEND TO MAKE THIS REDUCTION SALE

THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON!

We have got the Goods to do it with and we are going to do it, with the Lowest Living Profit that Goods can be sold. We must dispose of the bulk of these Goods BEFORE JAN. 1.

Money is what we want, and Goods is what you want. We will quote

A Few Leading Baits,

As our Competitors call them, as they say we give baits on Leading Staple Goods, and then make it up on other goods. In fact all our goods are baits:

16 yds Best Brands of Calico	$1,00
10 yds Lonsdale Muslin 4-4	1.00
8-4 Laconia Sheetings	22½c per yd
9-4 Laconia Sheetings	25c per yd
10-4 Laconia Sheetings	27½c per yd
Domestic Ginghams	12½c per yd
Canton Flannel	9c per yd
Red and White Flannel	25c per yd

—o—

Bear in mind that this GREAT REDUCTION SALE is

For 30 Days Only, Commencing Dec. 1st.

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Everything Marked Down to the Lowest Living Profits.

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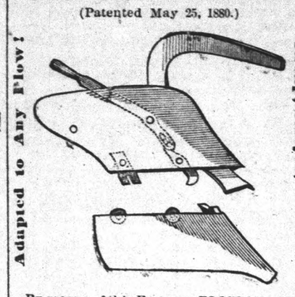
Great Western Bankrupt Store,

One Door East of Elston's Drug Store, Woodland.

PATREY'S

PLOW-SHARE FASTENER

(Patented May 25, 1880.)



Adapted to Any Plow!

Cheap, Simple, Durable!

By means of this Fastener, PLOW-SHARES are EASILY and QUICKLY REMOVED from the mold board. There are no BOLTS or NUTS to rust and wear loose. No tedious and vexatious delays in hunting after nuts and wrenches. There is simply

A LEVER ATTACHMENT

Which is thrown back, releasing the share when another can then be put in its place, the whole operation occupying but a few seconds.

Read the following Testimonials from those who have used the Fastener:

DUNNIGAN, CAL., Aug. 1, 1880.

J. P. Patrey, Esq.—Dear Sir—I have been using your patent for fastening plow shares for some time. It saves time, labor and money, and fastens the shares as firmly as if bolted.

Yours truly, M. T. EMMERT.

SPRING VALLEY, Colusa Co., March 18, 1880.

Mr. J. P. Patrey—Dear Sir—I have used your Plow-share Fastener on a Eureka Plow, breaking up new ground in heavy timber. I frequently had to hitch the team to the rear of the plow in order to release it from the stumps and rocks, and have always found the Fastener all right. Hereafter I shall use it on all my plows. J. W. JOHNS.

DUNNIGAN, Yolo Co., Cal., Jan. 26, 1880.

Mr. J. P. Patrey—Dear Sir—Your "Plow-Share Fastener" recommends itself, as no bolts are used. I can change my plow-points in a few seconds. J. A. BYERS.

DUNNIGAN, Yolo Co., Cal., July 31, 1880.

J. P. Patrey, Esq.—Dear Sir—In answer to yours of a few days since, inquiring of the Plow-Share Fastener, I wish to state that I have used the four sent me with perfect success, and consider them a very great saving in time, and would most heartily recommend them to all farmers. I will order one for each plow before the plow season begins.

Most respectfully, B. B. GLASCOCK.

J. B. PATREY.

P. O. address, Dunnigan, Yolo Co., Cal.
no4w3m

H. B. WOOD,

DEALER IN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

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Hardward, Woodenware, Paints, Oils,

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The latest Improved Machinery and Agricultural Implements, which he sells at San Francisco prices.

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ONE OF THE VERY BEST IN USE.

He also calls attention to his

Iron and Wood-working Tools,

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CASTINGS FOR MACHINERY.

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The stock of PAINTERS' FINDINGS is large and complete, consisting of

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$5 OUTFIT SENT FREE TO THOSE who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. $10 a day and upwards is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. oc3ldw

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Webb Bros.' Cheap Cash Store,

OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE, WOODLAND, CAL.

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We have just received a Large Stock of Fall and Winter

Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps, Notions, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Trunks, Valises, Etc. Ladies Fine Dress Goods and Trimmings to Match.

25 per cent. Less than Any Other House in Town,

AND ALL OTHER GOODS IN PROPORTION.

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Don't fail to call and examine our Stock before purchasing.

Respectfully,

WEBB BROS.

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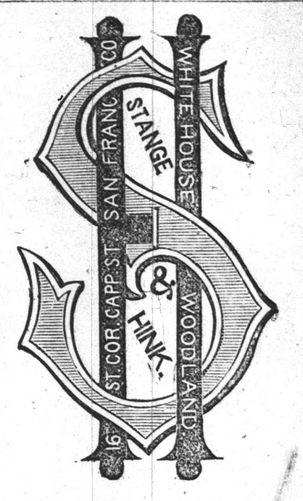

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Have Just Received an Immense Stock of

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CONSISTING OF ALL NEW SHADES AND STYLES OF

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Mens,' Youths' and Boys' Clothing,

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,

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Our Goods are mostly imported direct and therefore can offer Extra Inducements to Customers. GOODS SOLD AT ONE PRICE ONLY.

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ELGIN WATCHES, WALTHAM WATCHES!

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Opposite Washington Hall, Woodland.

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